

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... Criminal work—One-seventh.
 (2) District and Sessions Judge ... One.
 (3) Additional District and Sessions Judge ... Also of Jessore.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. Nil	Rs. Nil	Estimated assistance required by District Judge = one Additional District and Sessions Judge for four months in the year = Rs. 7,000 (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report).
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	1 room Rs. 3,500.	6,180	3,500	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6,180	3,500	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 19,360. Non-recurring Rs. 7,000.

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... Criminal work—3 hours a day.
 (2) District and Sessions Judge ... Also of Rajshahi.

1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	1 room Rs. 3,500.	6,180	3,500	Estimated assistance required by District Judge = one Sub-Judge for six months in the year = Rs. 6,000 (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report).
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Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 12,180. Non-recurring Rs. 3,500.

DISTRICT MIDNÁPORE.

	Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.
Joint Magistrate	1	1=whole	4 Magtes., 1st class.	2 Dy. Collrs. 2 Sub-Dy. Collrs. + Circle Officer.
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collectors	6	1= $\frac{1}{2}$ 3= $\frac{2}{3}$ 1= $\frac{1}{2}$		
Circle Officer	1			
Number of officers with 1st class powers	7			
Number of officers with 3rd class powers	1			
SUBDIVISION TAMLUK.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector ...	1	1= $\frac{1}{2}$ 1= $\frac{1}{4}$	1 Magte., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr. + Circle Officers.
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1		1 Magte., 2nd class.	
Circle Officers	2			
With 1st class powers	2			
SUBDIVISION GHATAL.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector ...	1	1= $\frac{1}{2}$ 1= $\frac{2}{3}$	1 Magte., 1st class.	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
With 1st class powers	1			
„ 2nd „ „	1			
SUBDIVISION CONTAL.				
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collectors ...	2	1= $\frac{1}{2}$ 1= $\frac{2}{3}$ 1= $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Magte., 1st class.	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1		1 Magte., 2nd class.	
Circle Officers	3			
With 1st class powers	2			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... One.
 (2) Additional District Magistrate ... Criminal work—normally half.
 (3) District and Sessions Judge ... One.
 (4) Additional District and Sessions Judge ... At times two.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	
			Rs.	Rs.	
2 Sub-Dy. Collrs. in place of one Joint Magte. = saving of Rs. 200 a month.	Nil	Nil	Saving of 2,400	Nil	Estimated assistance required by District Judge = one Additional District and Sessions Judge for six months in the year = Rs. 10,500 (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report).
2 Sub-Dy. Collrs. on Rs. 250 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	1 room Rs. 3,500	6,180	3,500	
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	Do. ...	Do. ...	6,180	3,500	
1 Sub-Dy. Collr. on Rs. 250 a month.	Do. ...	Nil	3,180	Nil	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 23,640. Non-recurring Rs. 7,000.

DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD.

	Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collectors	5	2=whole 1=3 to 5 hrs.	2 Magtes., 1st class.	3 Dy. Collrs. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr.
Sub-Deputy Collectors	2		1 Magte., 2nd class.	
Probationers	3			
Number of officers with 1st class powers.	4			
Number of officers with 2nd class powers.	3			
SUBDIVISION LALBAGH.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector ...	1	2= ² / ₃ ...	1 Magte., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr. + Circle Officer.
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
Circle Officer	1			
With 1st class powers	1			
„ 2nd „ „	1			
SUBDIVISION JANGIPUR.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector ...	1	2= ² / ₃ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
Circle Officer	1			
With 1st class powers	1			
„ 2nd „ „	1			
SUBDIVISION KANDI.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector ...	1	2= ¹ / ₃ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
Circle Officer	1			
With 1st class powers	1			
„ 2nd „ „	1			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... Criminal work—6 hours a week.
 (2) District and Sessions Judge ... One.
 (3) Additional District and Sessions Judge ... Temporary for arrears.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. Nil	Rs. Nil	Estimated assistance required by District Judge—one Additional District Judge for six months every two years=Rs. 5,250 (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report).
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	Nil	6,180	Nil	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nil	6,180	Nil	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nil	6,180	Nil	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 23,790. Non-recurring nil.

DISTRICT MYMENSINGH.

	Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
	At head-quarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.
Assistant Magistrates	2	1 = whole 1 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 = $\frac{1}{2}$	4 Magtes., 1st class.	2 Dy. Collrs. + Special Officers and Circle Officers.
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collec- tors.	8	The Asst. Magtes. are under training.		
Sub-Deputy Magistrates Sub-Deputy Collectors.	2			
Circle Officers	2			
Probationers	5			
SUBDIVISION KISHOREGANJ.				
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collec- tors.	3	2 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 = $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1st class and 1 2nd class Magtes.	1 Dy. Collr. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr.
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
SUBDIVISION TANGAIL.				
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collec- tors.	3	2 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 = $\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrates Sub-Deputy Collectors.	2			
SUBDIVISION JAMALPUR.				
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collec- tors.	2	1 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 = $\frac{1}{2}$	2 Magtes., 1st class.	Ditto. ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrates Sub-Deputy Collectors.	2			
SUBDIVISION NETRAKONA.				
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collec- tors.	2	1 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 = $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrates Sub-Deputy Collectors.	2			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... One.
 (2) Additional District Magistrate ... Criminal work—One-half.
 (3) District and Sessions Judge ... One.
 (4) Additional District and Sessions Judges Two.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. Nil	Rs. Nil	Estimated assistance required by District Judge nil (vide paragraph 16 of report).
1 Sub-Dy. Collr. on Rs. 250 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	1 room Rs. 3,500	3,180	3,500	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1 Dy. Collr. in place of Sub-Dy. Collr.= Rs. 250 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	Nil	3,000	Nil	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Nil	3,000	Nil	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 9,180. Non-recurring Rs. 3,500.

DISTRICT NADIA.

	Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
	At head-quarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collectors	5	1=whole 2= $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 hears appeals. Rest practically nil.	2 Magtes., 1st class.	3 Dy. Collrs. + Circle Officer.
Circle Officer	1			
Number of officers with 1st class powers	4			
Number of officers with 2nd class powers.	1			
SUBDIVISION RANAGHAT.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 Magte., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr.
Sub-Deputy Magistrates Sub-Deputy Collectors.	2			
SUBDIVISION CHUADANGA.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
SUBDIVISION MEHERPUR.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
With 1st class powers	1			
" 2nd " " "	1			
SUBDIVISION KUSHTIA.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
With 1st class powers	1			
" 2nd " " " "	1			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... Criminal work—one hour a day ;
Deputy Magistrate hears appeals.
(2) District and Sessions Judge ... One.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. Nil	Rs. Nil	Estimated assistance required by District Judge nil (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report).
1 Dy. Collr. in place of Sub-Dy. Collr.= Rs. 250 a month.	Nil	Nil	3,000	Nil	
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	1 room Rs. 3,500.	6,180	3,500	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6,180	3,500	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6,180	3,500	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 21,540. Non-recurring Rs 10,500.

DISTRICT NOAKHALI.

	Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
	At head-quarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collectors	4	3 = $\frac{2}{3}$	2 Magtes., 1st class.	2 Dy. Collrs.
Sub-Deputy Collectors ...	2			
Number of officers with 1st class powers	4			
Number of officers with 3rd class powers.	1			
SUBDIVISION HATIYA.				
Munsif Magistrate ...	1	...	...	...
Sub-Deputy Collector ...	1			
SUBDIVISION SANDIP.				
Sub-Deputy Magistrate (2nd class powers).	1	...	...	...
SUBDIVISION FENI.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 Magte., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr.
Circle Officers ...	2			
With 1st class powers ...	1			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... Criminal work—One-third.
 (2) District and Sessions Judge ... One.
 (3) Additional District and Sessions Judge ... One.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. Nil	Rs. Nil	Estimated assistance required by District Judge nil (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report).
.....	.....	...	Nil	Nil	The present system should continue.
.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	The Munsif should be given the magisterial work.
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	1 room Rs. 3,500.	6,180	3,500	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 6,180. Non-recurring Rs. 3,500.

DISTRICT PABNA.

				Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
				At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.
Deputy Magistrates	Deputy Collectors			4	2 = whole 1 = 1 =	3 Magtes., 1st class.	2 Dy. Collrs. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr.
Sub-Deputy Magistrate	...	...		1			
SUBDIVISION SERAJGANJ.							
Subdivisional Officer	...	...		1	each =	Ditto ...	1 Dy. Collr. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr.
Deputy Magistrates	Deputy Collectors			2			
Sub-Deputy Magistrate	Sub-Deputy Collector.			1			
With 1st class powers	...	...		4			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... Criminal work—3 hours a day.
 (2) District and Sessions Judge ... } Also of Bogra.
 (3) Additional District and Sessions Judge ... }

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	1 room Rs. 3,500	Rs. 6,180	Rs. 3,500	Estimated assistance required by District Judge nil (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report).
Do. ...	Do. ...	Nil	6,180	Nil	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 12,360. Non-recurring Rs. 3,500.

DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.

				Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
				At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.
Assistant Magistrate	...	...	...	1	1=2 months in year + appeals in cold weather.	2 Magtes., 1st class. 1 Magte., 2nd class.	3 Dy. Collrs. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr. + Circle Officers.
Deputy Magistrates	Deputy Collectors			5	1= whole		
Circle Officers	...	...	...	2	1= $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sub-Deputy Magistrate	...	...	...	1	1= $\frac{2}{3}$		
Probationers	...	...	...	4	Sub-Dy. Magte. = $\frac{2}{3}$		
Number of officers with 1st class powers.				4	The Asst. Magte. is under training.		
Number of officers with 2nd class powers.				2			
Number of officers with 3rd class powers.				1			
SUBDIVISION NATOR.							
Deputy Magistrate	Deputy Collector	...	...	1	$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	1 Magte., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr.
Sub-Deputy Magistrate	Sub-Deputy Collector.			1			
With 1st class powers	...	...	...	1			
" 2nd " "	...	...	...	1			
SUBDIVISION NAOGAON.							
Deputy Magistrate	Deputy Collector	...	...	1	$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrate	Sub-Deputy Collector.			1			
With 1st class powers	...	...	...	1			
2nd " "	...	...	...	1			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... Criminal work—one hour a day + inspection.
 (2) District and Sessions Judge ... Also of Malda.
 (3) Additional District and Sessions Judge One.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	
1 Sub-Dy. Collr. on Rs. 250 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	Nil	Rs. 3,180	Rs. Nil	Estimated assistance required by District Judge nil (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report).
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	Do. ...	1 room Rs. 3,500	6,180	3,500	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6,180	3,500	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 15,540. Non-recurring Rs. 7,000.

DISTRICT RANGPUR.

	Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collectors	5	Per cent. 1=25 1=6	2 Magtes., 1st class.	3 Dy. Collrs. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr. + Circle Officers.
Sub-Deputy Collector	1	1=9 1=5	1 Magte., 2nd class.	
Circle Officers	2	1=nil		
Probationers	3	One new arrival to whom work not allotted.		
Number of officers with 1st class powers	5			
Number of officers with 2nd class powers.	2			
SUBDIVISION NILPHAMARI.		Per cent.		
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collec- tor.	1	1=75 1=8	1 Magte., 1st class. 1 Magte., 2nd class.	1 Dy. Collr. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr. + Circle Officers.
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
Circle Officer	1			
Special Magistrate for gang cases	1			
With 1st class powers	2			
SUBDIVISION KURIGRAM.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collec- tor.	1	1=67 1=8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
Circle Officer	1			
With 1st class powers	1			
„ 2nd „ „	1			
SUBDIVISION GAIBANDHA.				
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collec- tors.	2	1=6 1=8	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
Circle Officer	1			
With 1st class powers	2			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... Criminal work—15 per cent.
 (2) District and Sessions Judge ... One.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	
1 Sub-Dy. Collr. on Rs. 250 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	Nil	Rs. 3,180	Rs. Nil	Estimated assistance required by District Judge nil (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report).
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr. on Rs. 250.	2 peons on Rs. 15 a month each.	1 room Rs. 3,500.	9,360	3,500	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9,360	3,500	
2 Sub-Dy. Collrs. on Rs. 250 a month each.	Do. ...	Do. ...	6,360	3,500	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 28,260. Non-recurring Rs. 10,500.

DISTRICT TIPPERA.

				Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
				At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.
Deputy Magistrates	Deputy Collectors.			5	1=whole time.	3 Magtes., 1st class.	3 Dy. Collrs.
Sub-Deputy Magistrates	Sub-Deputy Collectors.			9	1=large part of time.	2 Magtes., 2nd class.	1 Sub-Dy. Collr. + special officers.
Probationers	...	...	...	2	2 Sub-Dy. Magtes., =whole time.		
Number of officers with powers.	1st class			8	1 Sub-Dy. Magte. =occa-		
Number of officers with powers.	2nd class			5	sional.		
Number of officers with powers.	3rd class			2			
SUBDIVISION CHANDPUR.							
Assistant Magistrate	...	...		1	1= $\frac{2}{3}$ 1= $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$	2 Magtes., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr., 1 Sub-Dy. Collr. + Circle Officers.
Deputy Magistrate	Deputy Collector.			1	1=whole-time.		
Sub-Deputy Magistrate	Sub-Deputy Collector.			1			
Circle Officers	...	...	...	2			
With 1st class powers	...	...		2			
SUBDIVISION BRAHMANBARIA.							
Assistant Magistrate	...	...		1	1= $\frac{2}{3}$ 1= $\frac{1}{2}$	2 Magtes., 1st class.	Ditto ...
Deputy Magistrates	Deputy Collectors.			2	1=whole-time.	1 Magte., 2nd class.	
Sub-Deputy Magistrate	Sub-Deputy Collector.			1			
Circle Officers	...	...	...	3			
With 1st class powers	...	...		2			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... Criminal work—one-third (when no Additional District Magistrate).
 (2) Additional District Magistrate At times.
 (3) District and Sessions Judge ... One.
 (4) Additional District, and Sessions Judge ... For 8 months in the year.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	At head-quarters.	
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	1 room Rs. 3,500.	Rs. 6,180	Rs. 3,500	Estimated assistance required by District Judge—one Additional District and Sessions Judge for four months in the year = Rs. 7,000 (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report). Estimated net saving by abolition of the Additional District Magistrate Rs. 12,000 (<i>vide</i> paragraph 17 of report).
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6,180	3,500	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6,180	3,180	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 13,540. Non recurring Rs. 10,500.

DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.

	Staff under District Magistrate as in September 1921.	Staff occupied in criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time criminal work.	Estimated staff required for whole-time revenue and administrative work.
	At head-quarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.
Police Magistrate, Alipore ...	1	1=whole	3 Magtes., 1st class, + Police Magte. at Alipore and his assistant Sub-Dy. Magte.	7 Dy. Collrs. 4 Sub-Dy. Collrs.
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collectors	10	1= $\frac{1}{2}$ 1= $\frac{1}{2}$ 1= $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sub-Deputy Magistrates Sub-Deputy Collectors.	5			
Probationers ...	2			
Number of officers with 1st class powers.	9			
Number of officers with 2nd class powers.	3			
SUBDIVISION BARRACKPORE.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector ...	1	1=greater part.	Magte., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr.
Sub-Deputy Magistrates Sub-Deputy Collectors.	2	1= $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Magte., 2nd class.	
With 1st class powers ...	2			
" 2nd " " ...	1			
SUBDIVISION BASIRHAT.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector ...	1	each= $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Magte., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr.
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
With 1st class powers ...	1			
SUBDIVISION DIAMOND HARBOUR.				
Deputy Magistrates Deputy Collectors	2	1= $\frac{1}{2}$ 1= $\frac{1}{2}$	2 Magtes., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr. 1 Sub-Dy. Collr.
Sub-Deputy Magistrates Sub-Deputy Collectors.	2	One whole-time.		+ colonisation officer.
With 1st class powers ...	2			
SUBDIVISION BARASET.				
Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 Magte., 1st class.	1 Dy. Collr.
Sub-Deputy Magistrate Sub-Deputy Collector.	1			
With 1st class powers ...	1			
SUBDIVISION SEALDAH.				
Deputy Magistrate ...	1	Both whole-time.	No change.	
Sub-Deputy Magistrate ...	1			
With 1st class powers ...	1			

Senior Judicial Officers—

- (1) District Magistrate ... One.
 (2) Additional District Magistrate ... Criminal work—Four-fifths.
 (3) District and Sessions Judge ... One.
 (4) Additional District and Sessions Judges ... Four.

Estimated increase of staff required if separation effected.	Estimated increase of clerical and other staff required if separation effected.	Estimated cost of additional buildings required if separation effected.	ESTIMATED INCREASE OF COST.		REMARKS.
			Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	At headquarters.	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Rs. Nil	Rs. Nil	Estimated assistance required by District Judge = one Sub-Judge = Rs. 12,000 + accommodation = Rs. 15,000 (<i>vide</i> paragraph 16 of report). Estimated net saving by abolition of Additional District Magistrate = Rs. 12,000 (<i>vide</i> paragraph 17 of report).
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	Nil	6,180	Nil	
1 Dy. Collr. in place of Sub-Dy. Collr. = Rs. 250 a month.	Nil	Nil	3,000	Nil	
1 Dy. Collr. on Rs. 500 a month.	1 peon on Rs. 15 a month.	1 room Rs. 3,500	6,180	3,500	
1 Dy. Collr. in place of Sub-Dy. Collr. = Rs. 250 a month.	Nil	Do. ...	3,000	3,500	

Estimated total increased cost—Recurring Rs. 18,360. Non-recurring Rs. 22,000.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 24TH NOVEMBER 1922.

RESOLUTION—No. 13043A.

READ—

Resolution of this Government No. 6287A., dated the 19th August 1921.

UNDER the orders contained in the resolution cited, the Governor in Council appointed a committee to elaborate a practical working scheme for the separation of executive and judicial functions in the administration of Bengal and to report on the cost thereof. This committee, which was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Greaves, commenced its sitting in the beginning of November 1921 and concluded its labours towards the end of the following January, when the report was submitted to Government. In order that the report might be placed before the public with the considered views of Government, the Governor in Council consulted the local officers on the scheme formulated in the report and on the estimate of cost framed by the committee, and the views of the High Court, which is obviously closely concerned with any scheme of this kind, were also invited. As the delay thus incurred is longer than was anticipated, His Excellency in Council is pleased to order the publication of the report for present information. Owing to considerations of economy the appendices to the report have not been printed.

2. The Governor in Council desires to take this opportunity of acknowledging the services rendered by the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Greaves, and by the members of the committee. The thanks of Government are also due to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice for having made the services of Mr. Justice Greaves available in the present connection.

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution together with the report be published in the *Gazette* and that copies be forwarded to the principal newspapers and representative associations in Bengal.

Ordered also that copies of the report be forwarded to selected officers and departments of Government whom the report may concern.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. CASSELLS,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

**RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 30TH NOVEMBER 1922.

RESOLUTION No. 327 Mne.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong for the year 1921-22.

Income.—The ordinary receipts of the Port Fund amounted to Rs. 4,61,452 as compared with Rs. 4,41,645 of the preceding year.

Expenditure.—The ordinary expenditure of the year was Rs. 6,41,766 against Rs. 9,00,553 in 1920-21.

Works.—There was no capital expenditure on works during the year as against a capital expenditure of Rs. 4,15,157 in 1920-21. The expenditure on works from revenue account amounted to Rs. 33,770 from the Port Fund and Rs. 168 from the Pilotage Fund.

Assets and Liabilities.—The value of the Port Commissioners' properties including cash and securities was estimated on the 31st March 1922 to be Rs. 47,83,097 and their liabilities Rs. 28,317, plus an outstanding balance of loans from Government for revetment work amounting to Rs. 4,46,044.

Dredging.—The suction hopper dredger "Karnafuli I" was at work on the Inner and Outer Bars for 209 days during the year, dredging 8,853,750 cubic feet at a cost of Rs. 1-14 per hundred cubic feet. The dredger was 38 days at Calcutta for annual overhaul and stopped work for another 61 days on account of coaling, holidays and bad weather.

Survey.—The annual engineering survey from the mouth of the river to seven miles above Sadarghat jetty and periodic surveys of the Active Spit, Inner and Outer Bars were made during the year. Other miscellaneous observations were taken, but disclosed no marked improvement in the navigable channel. The Karnafuli river was re-surveyed during the year under the direction of the Port Officer.

Revetment.—Repairs to the stone revetment were carried out at Gupta Point and other places along the foreshore.

Light-houses and Light-vessels.—The light-houses and light-vessels were maintained in good order during the year. During the absence of the light-vessel "Sarsuti" from her station for annual overhaul and repairs, a 54-ton country brig was used as a temporary light-vessel.

Shipping.—The total number of vessels, ocean-going, inland, and sailing craft, which entered the port was 813 as against 826 during 1920-21. There was one accident to vessels in charge of Pilots and Harbour Masters and two preliminary enquiries were held. A special Court of Enquiry was appointed by Government under section 7 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the SS. "Shah-jehan" and the collision between that vessel the SS. "Radhagovinda" and the barque "Bikrampur" in the Chittagong river. The finding of the Court was accepted by Government.

Trade.—The total value of foreign and coasting sea-borne trade was Rs. 770 lakhs which showed a decrease of 1.92 per cent. on the preceding year.

Detention of Vessels.—The SS. "Dover Maru" was detained outside for two days for want of sufficient depth of water over the bars.

Sanitation.—The general health of the port was good.

General.—Mr. K. C. De, C.I.E., I.C.S., was Chairman of the Port Commissioners up to July 1921, when Mr. A. H. Clayton, I.C.S., took over charge. Commander E. C. Withers, C.I.E., R.I.M., carried out the duties of the Port Officer and Secretary to the Port Commissioners during the year.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. MARR,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**CONSTITUTION OF A NEW PERMANENT COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPERVISION
OF MUHAMMADAN REGISTRARS AND KAZIS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Miscellaneous.

CALCUTTA, THE 30TH NOVEMBER 1922.

RESOLUTION—No. 2402Misc.

READ—

Resolution No. 1072T.R., dated the 11th August 1919, sanctioning the constitution of a permanent committee for the supervision of Muhammadan Registrars and Kazis in the Bengal Presidency.

READ ALSO—

Rule 3 of the rules under the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, I of 1876, published with Government notification No. 4000Regn., dated the 30th April 1918.

As the term of the permanent committee appointed under the Government resolution quoted in the preamble has expired, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) direct the constitution of a new permanent committee for the Bengal Presidency, which will be composed of the gentlemen named below :—

- (1) Inspector-General of Registration, *President (ex officio)*.
- (2) Maulvi Aga Muhammad Kazim Shirazi.
- (3) Shamsul-Ulama Khan Bahadur Hedayet Hossain.
- (4) Mr. Shaikh Mahboob Ali, M.L.C.
- (5) Dr. A. Suhrawardy, M.L.C.
- (6) Maulvi Hafiz Nazir Ahmad, representative of the Kazis' Association.
- (7) Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, Assistant Secretary, Revenue Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration and to all District Registrars for information.

By order of the Government of Bengal
(Ministry of Education),

S. W. GOODE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

Wholesale prices current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first half of November 1922.

Marts.	PADDY, LOCAL (BEST QUALITY).			PADDY, LOCAL (COMMON QUALITY).			RICE, LOCAL (BEST QUALITY).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
Burdwan ...	(c)	(a)	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 8 0
Baraniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0 (d) 2 6 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Chittagong ...	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	9 0 0
Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Pabna ...	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 11 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Rangpur ...	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	RICE, LOCAL (COMMON QUALITY).			WHEAT.			KALAI DAL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Burdwan ...	5 12 0	5 8 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	8 8 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0
Baraniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	(c)	(c)	10 0 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 0 0
Chittagong ...	6 4 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
Pabna ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 14 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....
Rangpur ...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not available.

(c) No transaction.

(d) New.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first half of November 1922.

Marts.	GRAM.			ARHAR DAL.			LINSEED.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	12 0 0
Burdwan ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	(a)	(a)	9 0 0
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 8 0
Chittagong ...	7 0 0	7 4 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	11 8 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
Dacca ...	7 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	6 0 0
Pabna ...	4 12 0	5 4 0	.....	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0
Rangpur ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	.....	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	(n)	.....	.....
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	MUSTARD.			GUR.			COTTON (UNGINNED).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	No transaction		
Burdwan ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0 to 9 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	7 0 0 to 9 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	10 8 0 to 11 8 0	10 8 0 to 11 8 0	10 4 0 to 11 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	10 8 0	10 8 0	8 8 0	10 8 0	11 8 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 12 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	9 9 0	9 9 0	9 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	.....	.....	.....
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(n) Not reported.

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices current of food grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first half of November 1922.

Marts.	JUTE.			GHEE.			HIDE (COW).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	{ (1) 17 0 0 (2) 16 0 0 (3) 13 0 0 }	{ (1) 16 0 0 (2) 15 0 0 (3) 12 8 0 }	{ (1) 12 8 0 (2) 11 8 0 (3) 7 4 0 }	97 0 0	97 0 0	80 0 0	345 0 0*	345 0 0*	500 0 0*
Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serajganj (Pabna).	{ 10 0 0 to 15 0 0 }	{ 10 0 0 to 15 0 0 }	{ 3 0 0 to 7 8 0 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	{ 14 0 0 to 18 0 0 }	{ 14 0 0 to 18 0 0 }	{ 6 0 0 to 9 0 0 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca.)	{ 10 0 0 to 15 0 0 }	{ 9 4 0 to 15 0 0 }	{ 5 0 0 to 8 8 0 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(1) Price of jat fours.
(2) Price of district fours.
(3) Weighted average price.

Marts.	IRON.			SALT.			KEROSENE OIL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	(a) 95 0 0	(a) 95 0 0	10 0 0	(d) 120 0 0	(d) 120 0 0	3 6 0 (b)	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 5 14 0 Rising sun. 7 5 0 Elephant. 7 7 0 }	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 5 14 0 Rising sun. 7 5 0 Elephant. 7 7 0 }	4 0 0
Burdwan
Rangpur
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Raniganj
Serajganj (Pabna).
Sarisabari (Mymensingh)
Narayanganj (Dacca).

* Per 100.

(a) per ton.

(d) per 100 maunds ex Golah.
Karkatch not reported.

(n) Not reported.

(b) Per maund.

Wholesale prices current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first half of November 1922.

Marts.	MUSTARD OIL.			FIREWOOD.			COAL (BENGAL).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Calcutta ...	24 8 0	24 8 0	25 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 14 0	(n)	(n)	...
Burdwan
Raniganj	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Serajganj (Pabna).
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).
Narayanganj (Dacca).

(n) Not reported.

J. GHOSH,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Dacca, the 29th November 1922.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first half of November 1922.

Division.	Number.	DISTRICTS AND MARTS.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.														
			COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			ARHAR (DAL) OR THUR CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			SALT.		
			Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
PRESIDENCY.		24-PARGANAS.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
	1	Ohetla Hât ...	5 8	5 8	4 9	6 8	6 8	7 0	4 8	4 3	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	10 0 ^a	11 0	13 0
	2	Maqra Hât ...	6 12	6 0	5 11	7 8	7 8	7 10	(a)	(a)	4 0	4 3	4 3	4 0	13 5	13 0	15 8
	3	Calcutta-Beliaghata ...	4 11	4 11	4 14	7 0	7 0	7 6	6 2	6 2	6 2	4 11	4 11	4 11	10 0	10 0 ^a	10 0
		NADIA.															
	4	Goari ...	8 3	7 12	6 15	8 6	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 4 ^a	11 8	13 12 ^a
	5	Ranaehat ...	6 0	6 0	5 12	6 8	6 8	6 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	10 8 ^a	10 8	10 8 ^a
		MURSHIDABAD.															
	6	Behampore ...	7 0	7 0	5 8	7 8	7 8	8 4	6 0	6 0	5 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	13 0	13 0 ^a
	7	Kandi ...	8 8	8 0	(b) 6 12	9 0	8 4	(b) 7 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	4 4	13 0 ^a	12 0	10 8
	8	Jangipur ...	7 8	8 0	(c) 7 12	8 8	9 0	(c) 8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 4	4 8	13 0 ^a	13 0	13 0
		JESSORE.															
	9	Sadar ...	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	4 0	5 0	3 4	4 0	3 12	3 4	13 0	13 0	12 8 ^a
BURDWAN.	10	Bangaon ...	7 0	6 0	5 8	8 12	8 8	8 6	3 4	3 4	3 3	4 0	4 0	3 8	12 8 ^a	13 0 ^a	12 12 ^a
		KHULNA.															
	11	Sadar ...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 4	11 8	11 8	10 8
	12	Bagerhat ...	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	4 0	3 8	3 0	12 8	10 8	10 0
		BURDWAN.															
	13	Sadar ...	6 8	6 10	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	4 8	4 8	5 8	4 4	4 4	4 12	13 0 ^a	12 0	13 8 ^a
	14	Kalna ...	6 4	6 8	5 14	7 0	9 0	7 11	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	3 12	12 0	14 8	15 9 ^a
		BIRBHUM.															
	15	Sori ...	7 0	7 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 12	5 4	6 0	5 0	4 4	4 8	3 10	13 0 ^a	13 0 ^a	13 0 ^a
	16	Rampur Hât ...	7 8	7 8	6 8	(d) 8 0	8 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	12 0 ^a	12 0 ^a	12 0
		BANKURA.															
	17	Sadar ...	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	6 0	5 0	5 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	11 0	12 0
RAJSHAHI.	18	Vishnupur ...	6 8	6 14	5 10	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 4	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	4 0	13 0 ^a	13 0 ^a	13 0
		MIDNAPORE.															
	19	Sadar ...	7 0	7 0	6 11	7 6	7 6	(c) 8 11	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	13 0 ^a	11 0 ^a	10 8
	20	Contal ...	8 8	8 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	7 0	4 0	5 0	3 8	4 8	4 8	3 0	12 0	11 0	10 8
		HOOGLY.															
	21	Sadar ...	5 8	5 8	5 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	4 4	12 0 ^a	12 4 ^a	13 0
	22	Arambagh ...	7 0	7 0	6 10	8 12	9 0	8 14	4 12	5 0	7 0	3 12	4 0	3 8	13 0	13 1	10 8
		HOWRAH.															
	23	Sadar ...	5 8	5 8	4 8	6 12	6 8	6 14	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	12 0
	24	Uluberia ...	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 10	6 10	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 8	4 4	4 0	4 0	14 8	14 8	13 4
		RAJSHAHI.															
	25	Rampur-Boalia ...	7 ^a 2	7 2	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	5 4	4 2	12 0 ^a	12 0 ^a	12 0 ^a
	26	Nator ...	6 12	6 6	6 12	7 2	6 14	7 12	5 4	5 4	5 8	4 14	4 14	5 8	12 0	12 0 ^a	9 12
	27	Dinaipur-Railway Bazar Hât.	8 6	8 6	7 3	8 15	9 15	7 2	4 12	4 12	4 13	3 9	3 9	4 13	11 0 ^a	11 0 ^a	10 0
	28	Jalpaiguri-Sadar ...	7 0	7 0	5 8	8 0	7 8	5 12	5 8	6 0	4 4	5 0	5 0	4 0	10 0 ^a	10 0 ^a	10 0

(d) New

* Karkach.

(a) Not available.

N. B.—The price of karkach and Liverpool salt tally each other in marts marked (†).

Prices current (retail) of food grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of November 1922.

QUANTITY PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.

Division.

Number.

DISTRICTS AND
MARTS.

COMMON RICE.

KALAI DAL (*Phaseolus
radiatus*).

ARHAR (DAL) OR
THUR CADJAN PEA
(*Cajanus indicus*).

SALT.

Average.

Cheapest.

Present return.

Next preceding return.

Corresponding
return
of last year.

Present return.

Next preceding return.

Corresponding
return
of last year.

Present return.

Next preceding return.

Corresponding
return
of last year.

Present return.

Next preceding return.

Corresponding
return
of last year.

Present return.

Next preceding return.

Corresponding
return
of last year.

RAJSHAHI—contd.

DARJEELING.

29

Sadar ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

30

Shiliguri ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

RANGPUR.

31

Sadar ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

32

Nilphamari ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

(a)

(a)

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

33

Bogra—Sadar ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

PABNA.

34

Sadar ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

35

Sirajgaonj ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

MALDA.

36

Sadar ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

37

Balia—Nawabganj...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

DACCA.

38

Sadar ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

39

Munshir Hat ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

MYMENSINGH.

40

Nasirabad ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

41

Netrakona ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

FARIDPUR.

42

Sadar ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

43

Rajbari ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

BAKARGANJ.

44

Barisal ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

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(d)

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

45

Pirojpur ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

TIPPERA.

46

Comilla ...

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

S. CH.

(a) Not available.

(c) No sale.

(n) Not reported.

* Karkach.

(d) Aus.

J. GHOSH,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 29th November 1922.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS

For the week ending on the 29th November 1922.

Summary.—The week was rainless. Reaping of winter paddy is in full swing. The sowings of spring crops are approaching completion. Prospects of standing crops are generally good. Insufficiency of fodder still exists in the flood-affected parts of North Bengal and Faridpur. The average price of common rice for the Presidency has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS ...	Nil	5½	5½	Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Effects of weather on crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	6½½	6½½	
	Barrackpore ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Barasat ...	Nil	5½½	5	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	7½½	7½½	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	7½	7½	Sowings of <i>rabi</i> seeds and harvesting of winter paddy continue. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Ranaghat and Meherpur subdivisions. Fodder is sufficient except at Meherpur.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	7	7	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	7	6½	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	6½	(n)	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	7½	8	Prospects of standing crops are good. The sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops are almost complete. Harvesting of winter paddy has commenced at places. Fodder is sufficient. There is no large import or export of rice and paddy.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Kandi ...	Nil	7½	8½	
4	JESSORE	Nil	8	8	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy and sowings of <i>rabi</i> seeds continue. Prospects of standing crops are good. Export of paddy continues to be reported from Bongaon. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Magura ...	Nil	8	8	
	Narail ...	Nil	8	8	
	Bongaon ...	Nil	6½	8	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy continues. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Satkhira ...	Nil	7	7	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	7	7	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Reaping of early winter paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are good.
	Asansol ...	Nil	7	7	
	Katwa ...	Nil	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{5}{16}$	
	Kalna ...	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	8	8	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat ...	Nil	8	8	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is going on. The sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops are nearly finished. Export of rice and paddy continues.
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	Nil	7	7	Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Condition of rape, mustard and linseed is favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Jhargram ...	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ghatal ...	Nil	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	6	6	
	Contai ...	Nil	8	8	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Effects of weather on crops are favourable. Cattle-disease exists in Palba thana. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	Nil	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harvesting of winter paddy and sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops are continuing. Condition of sugarcane is good.
	Uluberia ...	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR-BOALIA).	Nil	7	7	A bumper paddy crop is expected everywhere except in the flood-affected areas. Sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops are finished. Fodder is sufficient except in the flooded areas. Water is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from the Nator subdivision.
	Naogaon ...	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Nator ...	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	9	9	Weather seasonable. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> crops is finished. Harvesting of winter paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ...	Nil	9	9	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	8	8 $\frac{2}{16}$	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Condition and prospects of standing crops are good.
	Alipur ...	Nil	7	7	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
15	DARJEELING ...	Nil	5	5	Marua and paddy are being harvested. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	6	6	
	Kalimpong ...	Nil	5½	5½	
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	7	6½	The sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops are progressing. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	7	7	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	6½	6½	The sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops have commenced. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Some scarcity of fodder still exists in the flooded area.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	7	7	Prospects of standing <i>aman</i> crops are good. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is in progress. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Pasturage and water are sufficient. Scarcity of fodder still exists in flood-affected tracts.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	6	6	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	7½	7½	Prospects of transplanted winter paddy are good and its harvesting is in progress.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	8½	8	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of tobacco seedlings, cutting of <i>haimanti</i> paddy and preparation of lands for <i>rabi</i> crops continue. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter <i>til</i> is going on. Prospects of the spring crops are satisfactory. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	7	7½	
	Narayanganj ...	Nil	8	7½	
	Munshiganj (a)	Nil	(n)	6½	
22	MYMENSINGH ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy continues. Sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops are nearly finished.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	7	7	
	Tangail ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Netrokona ...	Nil	8	6½	
	Kishorganj ...	Nil	6	6½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(A) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	8	8	Prospects of standing crops in some places are not quite favourable. Fodder continues to be insufficient in Gopalganj and Madaripur subdivisions. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy continues.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	Nil	7	7	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	8	8	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	Nil	8	8	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	6	6	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	6	6	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	6½	7	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	Nil	{ 6 6½*	{ 6 6½*	Weather seasonable. Cultivation of <i>rabi</i> crops and harvesting of winter rice are going on. Prospects of standing <i>aman</i> crops are good. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar subdivision and 10½ seers at Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	7	7	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	6½	6½	Harvesting of <i>aman</i> paddy is going on in full swing.
	Brahmanbaria	Nil	5½	5½	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	6½	6½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6½	6	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy still continues. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	Nil	7	7	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	{ 6 8†	{ 7 8†	Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Harvesting of cotton continues.
29	TRIPURA STATE	Nil	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of cotton and <i>jhoom</i> crops are fair. Condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleaned cotton sells at Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 per maund, and jute at Rs. 7 to Rs. 11.

* Burma rice.

† New rice.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. GHOSH,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 2nd December 1922.

Vital Statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd June 1922.

District.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1921.			BIRTH-REGISTERED.		DEATHS REGISTERED.																Total of corresponding week of the previous year.										
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-borns).	Still-borns registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Typhoid.	Injuries.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.		Male.	Female.	Total.					
																									Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	617,890	290,261	908,151	295	26	28	4	4	12	3	...	...	...	2	32	30	3	5	32	30	50	9	1	151	210	396	300	194	494	...	...
Burdwan	2	Aasaci Mining Settlement.	178,814	132,539	329,353	289	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	33	3	...	91	95	81	176	85	61	166	...	...
Howrah	3	Howrah	128,472	66,529	195,001	70	4	9	8	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	11	10	3	...	6	5	11	...	3	1	20	49	43	92	47	48	95	...
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,333	52,117	119,450	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	19	26	21	47	28	18	46	...
24-Parganas	5	Manikiala	40,996	26,376	67,372	15	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	1	4	10	...	...	14	21	26	47	13	7	20	...	
	6	Bhatpara	45,723	19,886	65,609	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	7	1	...	1	...	
	7	Cossipur-Chitpur.	36,289	20,135	56,424	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	11	9	20	7	5	12	...
24-Parganas	8	Ultagarb	36,533	15,918	52,451	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	9	2	11	...

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 1st December 1922.

Vital Statistics for the month of September 1922 of the

Division,	No.	Districts.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1921.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATHS							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Etiolo fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-Azar.
Bardwan ...	1	Bardwan ...	689,282	673,993	1,363,275	2,848	37	13	4	...	1,625	2	...	...	3
	2	Birbhum ...	422,986	424,684	847,670	1,802	53	5	2	...	1,248	...	...	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	480,935	483,552	964,487	2,457	7	12	4	...	292	...	1	1	45
	4	Midnapur ...	1,318,273	1,308,652	2,626,925	5,060	114	21	20	...	1,585	13	7	45	39
	5	Hooghly ...	468,451	462,093	930,544	1,502	3	1	2	...	1,141	3	1	2	1
	6	Howrah ...	391,415	387,478	778,893	1,311	11	9	2	...	304	...	...	66	3
Presidency	7	24-Parganas ...	1,062,266	989,125	2,051,391	3,662	52	12	5	...	809	76	1	152	3
	8	Nadia ...	731,335	693,552	1,424,887	3,531	59	32	1	...	2,189	...	...	...	1
	9	Murshidabad ...	591,676	599,742	1,191,418	3,149	148	5	3	...	1,683	...	...	...	...
	10	Jessore ...	887,182	824,898	1,712,080	2,622	...	10	3	...	1,834	...	...	...	1
	11	Khulna ...	741,741	684,945	1,426,686	2,881	201	21	3	...	1,688	...	1	...	...
Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi ...	753,539	711,538	1,465,077	2,460	194	...	...	...	2,410	...	...	10	2
	13	Dinajpur ...	885,427	801,901	1,687,328	3,103	155	3	3	...	1,693	...	...	...	...
	14	Jalpaiguri ...	494,432	427,317	921,749	2,142	126	...	26	...	1,162	1	1	...	1
	15	Darjeeling ...	136,217	124,273	260,490	739	39	...	...	...	315	...	...	...	...
	16	Rangpur ...	1,304,781	1,183,997	2,488,778	3,572	269	31	1	...	2,373	1	...	...	...
	17	Bogra ...	531,470	504,814	1,036,284	1,448	91	18	...	...	906	...	...	5	...
	18	Pabna ...	682,594	662,039	1,344,633	2,128	142	1	...	...	1,091	...	...	...	...
	19	Malda ...	478,872	480,103	958,975	1,542	32	1	1	...	789	...	...	86	...
Dacca ...	20	Dacca ...	1,485,445	1,490,470	2,975,915	3,914	187	21	19	...	657	...	...	...	1
	21	Mymensingh ...	2,447,431	2,278,695	4,726,126	6,448	466	439	34	...	1,477	122	2	277	4
	22	Faridpur ...	1,124,661	1,085,397	2,210,058	3,547	186	...	2	...	2,443	9	...	...	...
	23	Bakarganj ...	1,318,064	1,265,107	2,583,171	4,277	...	4	2	...	854	41	...	12	10
Chittagong	24	Chittagong ...	753,765	821,627	1,575,392	3,137	277	4	12	...	268	440	...	1	...
	25	Noakhali ...	738,722	734,064	1,472,786	2,563	218	237	9	...	886	...	...	...	...
	26	Tippera ...	1,367,508	1,311,029	2,678,537	2,749	233	117	16	...	274	7	1	10	...
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.													Not unde
Total of month for Bengal ...			22,288,560	21,414,985	43,703,545	74,624	3,300	1,017	174	...	31,995	715	15	667	114
Total of corresponding month of previous year.			...	...	...	78,055	4,169	1,353	135	...	44,831	461	96	294	86
Increase + or decrease -			...	...	...	-3,431	-869	-366	+39	...	-12,836	+254	-81	+373	+2

REMARKS.—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the thana officers and submitted to the Director of Public Health by the Civil Surgeons.
 2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been included in this statement with those of the respective.
 3. Divisional totals and the birth and death ratios per mille per annum have been omitted from the statement according to the Government of

CALCUTTA the 28th November 1922.

Districts excluding Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

REGISTERED.

REGISTERED.																	No.	Districts.
Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respira- tory diseases.	Injuries includ- ing suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.					
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
367	37	16	...	13	1	20	53	32	383	1,321	1,238	2,559	1,509	1,497	3,006	1	Burdwan.	
91	5	3	...	1	...	...	31	1	238	861	764	1,625	1,012	877	1,889	2	Birbhum.
1,025	21	64	1	14	5	9	41	3	500	1,040	998	2,038	1,997	1,331	2,628	3	Bankura.	
1,460	49	45	18	84	25	11	116	4	717	2,127	2,132	4,259	2,433	2,386	4,839	4	Midnapur.	
134	45	37	...	38	4	7	62	...	271	891	858	1,749	1,090	1,038	2,128	5	Hooghly.	
263	154	37	...	18	2	38	57	39	203	647	548	1,195	763	678	1,441	6	Howrah.	
1,423	33	30	...	19	13	22	174	1	428	1,722	1,479	3,201	2,337	2,028	4,415	7	24-Parganas.	
96	10	1	1	17	4	3	89	2	498	1,503	1,441	2,944	1,583	1,512	3,095	8	Nadia.	
5	2	1	...	...	1	1	100	...	437	1,178	1,060	2,238	1,873	1,421	3,094	9	Murshidabad.
367	2	11	...	7	5	5	120	...	314	1,444	1,235	2,679	1,487	1,473	2,960	10	Jessore.	
25	9	3	15	10	10	4	83	3	645	1,327	1,193	2,520	1,354	1,324	2,678	11	Khulna.	
14	3	...	...	...	...	4	80	1	276	1,444	1,356	2,800	2,164	2,058	4,222	12	Rajshahi.
868	6	1	1	3	6	15	59	6	89	1,502	1,351	2,753	2,276	2,134	4,410	13	Dinajpur.	
235	20	26	9	3	2	27	18	1	97	835	794	1,629	933	944	1,877	14	Jalpaiguri.	
266	29	7	19	3	1	4	10	...	104	392	366	758	436	433	869	15	Darjeeling.	
1,388	7	...	...	...	...	2	81	15	71	2,155	1,815	3,970	2,248	2,031	4,279	16	Rangpur.
595	14	4	...	1	1	1	41	...	60	824	822	1,646	1,466	1,323	2,789	17	Bogra.	
490	1	1	1	...	...	2	59	...	121	1,005	762	1,767	1,227	1,065	2,292	18	Pabna.
51	...	...	...	...	...	1	28	...	132	608	481	1,089	911	703	1,614	19	Malda.
1,847	78	1	...	8	...	8	79	...	521	1,770	1,470	3,240	2,470	2,230	4,700	20	Dacca.	
3,589	75	16	...	5	14	19	132	5	978	3,870	3,318	7,188	3,928	3,400	7,328	21	Mymensingh.	
15	42	7	...	1	4	2	119	...	445	1,714	1,375	3,089	2,062	1,725	3,787	22	Faridpur.	
2,279	27	9	...	11	2	8	135	...	946	2,332	2,008	4,340	2,086	1,872	3,958	23	Bakarganj.	
2,334	9	6	...	1	5	9	70	...	77	1,648	1,638	3,286	1,199	1,186	2,385	24	Chittagong.	
941	25	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	276	1,251	1,261	2,512	991	906	1,897	25	Noakhali.
2,308	33	6	...	...	...	6	111	...	345	1,804	1,430	3,234	1,581	1,320	2,901	26	Tippera.
Registration																27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
22,526	726	332	65	267	105	229	2,086	113	9,172	37,215	33,093	70,308	...	...	...
20,440	1,044	326	156	375	101	268	1,980	146	9,259	42,586	38,795	81,381	...	...	...
+2,086	-318	+6	-91	-118	+4	-39	+106	-33	-87	-5,371	-5,702	-11,073	...	..	...

Taken as a whole, the statement possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual districts probably only approximate to the actual. districts as ordered in Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 118San., dated the 8th February 1918. India, Education Department, letter No. 23, dated the 26th March 1918.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, *Director of Public Health, Bengal.*

Vital Statistics for the month of September 1922 of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1921.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.								
Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	19,583	15,033	34,616	20	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	2
	2	Raniganj ...	8,040	6,496	14,536	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Asansol ...	15,464	11,035	26,499	38	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bankura ...	4	Bankura ...	13,523	11,889	25,412	41	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	5	Vishnupur ...	9,736	9,662	19,398	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Sonamukhi ...	5,140	5,504	10,644	25	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...
Midnapur ...	7	Midnapur ...	15,724	13,241	28,965	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	8	Ghatal ...	5,655	5,115	10,770	19	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	9	Hooghly-Chinsura	16,723	13,215	29,938	89	...	1	...	...	23	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	10	Scrampur ...	20,210	12,987	33,197	61	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Rishra-Kounagar	15,030	8,220	23,250	40	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	12	Baidyabati ...	9,171	7,297	16,471	28	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	13	Bhadreswar ...	14,487	7,594	22,081	16	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	14	Champani ...	17,193	7,459	24,652	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Howrah ...	128,472	66,829	195,301	398	32	1	...	...	15	14	...	...	2
24 Parganas	16	Bally ...	15,264	7,945	23,209	32	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
	17	Cossipur-Chitpur	36,289	20,185	56,474	72	5	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	2
	18	Maniktala ...	40,996	26,376	67,372	56	11	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	19	South Suburban ...	19,083	14,262	33,345	64	6	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
	20	Tollyganj ...	13,326	8,311	21,637	33	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
	21	Garden Reach ...	29,373	16,194	45,567	68	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...
Nadia ...	22	Budge-Budge ...	17,883	7,840	25,723	18	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	23	Baranagar ...	19,989	12,095	32,084	49	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	24	Kamarhati ...	14,965	8,063	23,018	25	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	25	Itajpur ...	5,760	5,652	11,412	25	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
	26	South Dum-Dum	8,736	5,294	14,030	16	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
	27	Barrakpur ...	14,877	7,583	22,460	16	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	28	Panibati ...	6,148	4,013	10,161	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	29	North Barrakpur	9,452	5,981	15,433	33	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	30	Titagarh ...	36,533	15,918	52,451	80	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	31	Garulia ...	9,077	4,019	13,096	15	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
	32	Naihati ...	15,464	7,822	23,286	40	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	33	Kanchrapara ...	7,182	3,150	10,332	10	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	34	Bhatpara ...	45,723	19,886	65,609	70	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	2	...
	35	Basirhat ...	10,162	9,105	19,267	36	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...
	36	Baduria ...	7,434	6,623	14,057	9	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	37	Calcutta ...	617,590	290,961	907,551	1,315	129	19	8	1	94	34	2	...	33
	38	Krishnagar ...	11,377	10,932	22,309	25	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	39	Nadia or Nabadwip	7,291	8,293	15,584	25	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Nadia ...	40	Santipur ...	11,342	13,450	24,792	66	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

DEATHS REGISTERED.

Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Infusua.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respira- tory diseases.	Injuries in- cluding sui- cide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	...	9	24	11	35	49	23	82	1	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	7	4	11	6	7	13	2	Raniganj.
2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	10	13	5	18	23	18	51	3	Asansol.
2	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	14	9	23	19	24	43	4	Bankura.
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	7	8	6	14	13	21	34	5	Vishnupur.
3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	7	11	18	18	17	35	6	Sonamukhi.
8	1	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	7	14	12	26	23	27	50	7	Midnapur.
6	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	9	7	16	7	3	10	8	Ghatal.
...	2	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	23	31	27	58	35	29	64	9	Hooghly-Chinsura.
16	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	14	30	18	48	24	28	52	10	Serampur.
4	...	11	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	11	17	28	19	14	33	11	Rishra-Konnagar.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	6	15	17	13	30	12	Baidyabati.
1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	9	5	14	12	11	23	13	Bhadreswar.
5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	4	16	6	8	14	14	Champdahi.
68	25	24	...	30	16	49	6	...	131	212	169	381	248	205	453	15	Howrah.
11	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	6	21	18	8	26	16	Bally.
23	...	...	1	3	4	9	3	...	17	33	37	70	47	35	82	17	Cossipur-Jaitpur.
10	10	6	3	5	10	30	...	...	62	82	66	148	75	84	159	18	Maniktala.
...	...	5	...	6	...	...	1	...	6	16	13	29	29	30	59	19	South Suburban.
1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	8	11	8	19	20	Tallyganj.
13	4	5	...	3	1	...	1	...	19	32	21	53	58	38	96	21	Garden Reach.
13	3	6	1	3	...	1	...	...	5	20	16	36	21	14	35	22	Budge-Budge.
11	19	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	14	32	22	54	36	32	68	23	Baranagar.
...	4	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	6	19	11	30	13	9	22	24	Kamarhati.
1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	4	9	9	18	9	17	26	25	Rajpur.
3	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	8	10	18	13	14	27	26	South Dum-Dum.
3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	6	6	12	27	Barrakpur.
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	8	7	9	16	28	Panihati.
...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	11	9	18	27	12	11	23	29	North Barrakpur.
43	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	6	37	18	55	47	33	80	30	Titagarh.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	1	4	5	31	Garulia.
9	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	10	17	12	29	11	7	18	32	Naihati.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	9	6	15	33	Kanchrapara.
29	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	11	24	30	54	22	17	39	34	Bhatpara.
...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	6	18	24	19	12	31	35	Basirhat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	7	6	13	36	Baduria.
116	133	73	41	214	146	239	50	12	828	1,159	884	2,043	1,193	997	2,190	37	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	18	10	28	38	Krishnagar.
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	10	11	21	7	14	21	39	Nadia or Nabadwip.
...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	20	24	18	42	17	16	33	40	Santipur.

Vital Statistics for the month of September 1922 of the

Districts.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1921.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.									
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.
Murahidabad.	41	Berhampur ...	14,719	11,951	26,670	23	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...
	42	Murshidabad ...	5,401	5,268	10,669	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	Azimganj ...	5,876	5,355	11,231	23	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1
	44	Kandi ...	5,903	5,884	11,787	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	45	Jangipur ...	5,167	5,572	10,739	11	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	46	Jessore ...	6,410	3,729	10,139	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Khulna	47	Khulna ...	10,235	5,814	16,049	10	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	48	Satkhira ...	5,548	4,751	10,299	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	49	Rampur-Boalia ...	13,531	10,767	24,598	54	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	1
Dinajpur	50	Dinajpur ...	10,973	7,052	18,025	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4
Jalpaiguri	51	Jalpaiguri ...	8,965	5,555	14,520	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	52	Darjeeling ...	12,577	9,391	22,258	52	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rangpur	53	Rangpur ...	12,059	7,017	19,076	18	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Bogra	54	Bogra ...	7,257	5,065	12,322	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	55	Pabna ...	10,352	8,991	19,343	16	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	56	Sirajganj ...	13,756	11,762	25,518	34	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Malda	57	English Bazar ...	7,869	6,188	14,057	20	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	58	Nawabganj ...	6,681	6,552	12,633	20	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Dacca	59	Dacca ...	67,333	52,117	119,450	260	9	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
	60	Narayanganj ...	19,442	11,160	30,602	59	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	61	Mymensingh ...	16,597	8,690	25,287	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	62	Jamalpur ...	12,566	10,547	23,113	18	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
	63	Sherpur ...	9,768	8,045	17,813	34	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64	Kishoreganj ...	10,600	8,918	19,518	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	65	Bajitpur ...	5,946	5,622	11,568	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	66	Tangail ...	7,542	6,763	14,305	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	67	Faridpur ...	8,772	5,731	14,503	17	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	68	Madaripur ...	14,309	10,988	25,297	33	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Bakarganj	69	Barisal ...	17,584	9,160	26,744	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70	Pirojpur ...	7,515	6,326	13,841	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	71	Chittagong ...	24,117	11,913	36,030	54	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Tippera	72	Comilla ...	15,533	10,281	25,814	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	73	Brahmanbaria ...	12,367	11,047	23,414	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74	Chandpur ...	10,636	4,482	15,118	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of month ...			1,769,376	1,049,372	2,818,748	4,074	243	34	14	1	446	65	4	4	57
Total of corresponding month of previous year.			...	...	...	4,007	241	173	8	...	824	58	3	17	63
Increase + or decrease —.			...	...	...	+67	+2	-139	+6	+1	-378	+7	+1	-13	-6

REMARKS—1. The above table is compiled from returns collected by the municipalities and submitted to the Director of Public Health by the Civil Surgeon⁸, and in a few instances are obviously incomplete.

2. The vital statistics of municipalities with a population of less than 10,000 have been excluded from this statement and incorporated

3. The birth and death ratios per mille per annum have been omitted from this statement according to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA, the 28th November 1922.

Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in Bengal.

DEATHS REGISTERED.

Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries, including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.			No.	Towns.
										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
3	4	1	...	4	3	...	1	...	5	16	13	28	36	32	68	41	Berhampur.
12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	28	16	44	42	Murshidabad.
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	5	10	15	8	12	20	43	Azimganj.
5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	5	3	8	8	6	13	44	Kandi.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	8	7	9	16	45	Jangipur.
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	11	3	14	12	2	14	46	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	10	11	13	24	47	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	3	7	48	Satkhira.
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	18	21	39	30	15	45	49	Rampur-Boalia.
2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	17	4	21	11	4	15	50	Dinajpur.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	5	5	12	17	51	Jalpaiguri.
...	4	5	1	2	2	2	...	...	18	20	16	36	40	32	72	52	Darjeeling.
...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	8	7	15	9	13	22	53	Rangpur.
17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	15	8	23	11	16	21	54	Sogra.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	6	15	14	10	24	55	Pabna.
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	8	23	59	14	73	56	Sirajganj.
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	6	8	14	24	9	33	57	English Bazar.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	9	16	5	21	58	Nawabganj.
100	23	7	1	10	4	5	6	3	131	166	137	303	157	149	306	59	Dacca.
21	...	...	...	6	...	1	3	...	34	42	23	65	30	28	58	60	Narayanganj.
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	8	14	24	14	38	61	Mymensingh.
3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	13	14	27	55	43	98	62	Jamalpur.
9	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	12	17	10	27	9	9	18	63	Sherpur.
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	6	5	11	7	8	15	64	Kishorganj.
2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	5	6	11	3	5	8	65	Bajitpur.
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	11	11	12	23	66	Tangail.
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	3	7	10	19	16	35	67	Faridpur.
7	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	12	12	14	26	21	11	32	68	Madaripur.
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	5	5	10	69	Barisal.
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	6	5	1	6	70	Pirojpur.
10	8	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	18	18	16	44	32	25	57	71	Chittagong.
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	10	7	2	9	72	Comilla.
12	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	2	11	12	23	13	19	32	73	Brahmanbaria.
3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	5	5	1	6	74	Chandpur.
647	286	187	55	346	203	380	94	18	1,006	2,490	1,957	4,447	...	...	...
736	424	218	122	330	206	448	112	19	1,634	2,946	2,449	5,395	...	...	...
-89	-138	-31	-67	+16	-2	-69	-18	-1	-28	-456	-492	-948	...	...	...

Taken as a whole, the statement possesses a relative value, although the figures for individual towns probably only approximate to the actual in a proportion of cases in the returns for districts as ordered in Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, letter No. 118 S. n., dated the 8th February 1918. Education Department, letter No. 93, dated the 26th March 1918.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, *Director of Public Health, Bengal.*

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th June 1922.

District.	No.	Towns.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1921.		BIRTHS REGISTERED.		DEATHS REGISTERED.																	Total of corresponding week of the previous year.								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-borns).	Still-born, number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	617,590	290,261	907,851	319	30	22	7	2	11	5	1	...	2	25	30	7	6	31	42	37	8	...	167	221	182	403	265	193	458	
Burdwan	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	176,814	152,539	329,353	211	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	22	5	...	62	49	57	106	102	65	167
Howrah	3	Howrah	123,472	86,629	210,101	70	4	3	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	10	4	1	...	9	2	7	2	...	13	32	27	59	56	41	97
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,333	32,117	119,450	67	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	18	22	18	40	29	23	52
24 Parganas	5	Manikiala	40,996	26,376	67,372	22	2	2	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	7	...	...	12	23	13	36	15	14	29
	6	Bhairpara	45,723	19,886	65,609	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	3	2	5
	7	Cossipur-Chitpur.	36,289	20,185	56,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	4	4	8	8	5	13
	8	Titagarh	36,533	15,918	52,451	19	2	1	...	2	2	1	3	2	4	6

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 1st December 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 25th November 1922, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1922.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 26TH NOVEMBER 1921.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	547	83,975	1,432	337	50,260	836
Jute ...	86	33,600 [*]	468	150	61,442 [†]	810
Firewood ...	77	42,775	625	94	47,375	735
Other articles ...	1,029	267,375	3,225	900	219,262	2,699
Total ...	1,739	427,725	5,750	1,481	378,339	5,080
Empty boats and rafts ...	661	...	1,754	479	...	6,159
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,400	427,725	7,504	1,960	378,339	11,239

			Mds.
* Weight by canal measurement	...	...	36,112½
† Ditto ditto	...	...	60,889

T. C. BHATTACHARYA,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 1st December 1922.

IRRIGATION DEPART

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water in the rivers Ganges, reading of each gauge over M. S. L. as

RIVER GANGES.											
Date.	Mirzapur. Zero of gauge 206'22 ft.			Benares. Zero of gauge 196'80 ft.		Buxar. Zero of gauge 167'55 ft.		Dinapore. Zero of gauge 134'23 ft.		Monghyr. Zero of gauge is at mean sea-level.	
	Distance in miles.	From Allahabad, 86.		From Allahabad, 134.	From Mirzapur, 48.	From Benares, 90.		From Benares, 177.	From Buxar, 87.	From Benares, 287.	From Dinapore, 110.
	Highest gauge reading.	2nd September 1916. 265'97.		2nd September 1916. 244'30.		3rd and 4th September 1916. 200'80.		5th September 1901. 169'73.		8th September 1901. 128'19.	
	Lowest gauge reading.	28th June 1897. 187'30.		1st May 1877. 182'80.		10th to 14th May 1914. 159'30.		20th April 1912. 135'13.		29th April to 6th May 1914. 94'59.	
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1st	26'33	232'55	24'67	221'47	27'42	194'97	32'20	166'43	126'00	126'00
2nd	25'00	231'22	23'00	219'80	26'25	193'80	28'70	162'93	125'10	125'10
3rd	23'67	229'89	19'83	216'63	25'50	193'05	27'10	161'33	124'10	124'10
4th	23'08	229'30	19'17	215'97	23'00	190'55	25'90	160'13	122'80	122'80
5th	22'08	228'30	18'00	214'80	20'83	188'38	24'80	159'03	121'70	121'70
6th	21'08	227'30	17'00	213'80	19'58	187'13	23'90	158'13	120'70	120'70
7th	20'25	226'47	16'00	212'80	17'50	185'05	23'10	157'33	120'00	120'00
8th	19'75	225'97	15'00	211'80	17'00	184'55	22'20	156'43	119'10	119'10
9th	18'75	224'97	13'50	210'30	16'67	184'22	21'80	156'03	118'50	118'50
10th	18'17	224'39	14'00	210'80	16'08	183'63	21'40	155'63	117'80	117'80
11th	17'58	223'80	13'50	210'30	15'42	182'97	21'20	155'43	117'20	117'20
12th	16'92	223'14	13'00	209'80	14'00	181'55	21'10	155'33	116'70	116'70
13th	16'62	222'84	12'50	209'30	14'00	181'55	21'00	155'23	116'50	116'50
14th	16'21	222'43	12'00	208'80	13'67	181'22	21'00	155'23	116'10	116'10
15th	15'87	222'09	11'42	208'22	13'33	180'88	21'00	155'23	115'50	115'50
16th	16'04	222'26	11'67	208'47	13'00	180'55	21'00	155'23	114'90	114'90
17th	15'79	222'01	11'00	207'80	13'00	180'55	20'90	155'13	114'30	114'30
18th	15'54	22'76	10'67	207'47	12'67	180'22	20'90	155'13	113'80	113'80
19th	15'29	221'51	10'33	207'13	12'33	179'88	20'90	155'13	113'30	113'30
20th	15'50	221'72	9'83	206'63	12'00	179'55	16'00	150'23	113'00	113'00
21st	14'79	221'01	9'67	206'47	11'17	178'72	15'90	150'13	112'60	112'60
22nd	14'37	220'59	9'50	206'30	10'83	178'38	15'90	150'13	112'40	112'40
23rd	14'04	220'26	9'42	206'22	10'50	178'05	15'90	150'13	112'00	112'00
24th	13'79	220'01	9'33	206'13	10'50	178'05	15'90	150'13	111'90	111'90
25th	13'62	219'84	9'00	205'80	10'00	177'55	16'00	150'23	111'60	111'60
26th	13'46	219'68	8'83	205'63	10'00	177'55	15'50	149'73	111'30	111'30
27th	13'29	219'51	8'67	205'47	9'50	177'05	15'20	149'43	111'00	111'00
28th	13'12	219'34	8'50	205'30	9'25	176'80	15'50	149'73	110'90	110'90
29th	13'00	219'22	8'33	205'13	9'00	176'55	14'70	148'93	110'80	110'80
30th	12'83	219'05	8'17	204'97	8'58	176'13	14'80	149'03	110'60	110'60
31st	12'67	218'89	8'00	204'80	8'42	175'97	13'80	148'03	110'50	110'50

The 2nd December 1922.

MENT, BENGAL.

Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra for the month of October 1922, and the highest well as the lowest gauge reading since 1876.

Rajmahal. Zero of gauge is at 56'319.		Rampur-Boalia. Zero of gauge 1'51 ft.		Gealundo. Zero of gauge is 4'896 ft. above mean sea-level.		RIVER BHAGI- RATHI. Berbampore. Zero of gauge 32'499.		RIVER JALANGI. Swarupganj. Zero of gauge 1'509.		RIVER BRAHMA- PUTRA. Gaubati. Zero of gauge 135'18.	
From Benares, 407.	From Monghyr, 120.	From Benares, 471.	From Rajmahal, 64.	From Benares, 591.	From Rampur- Boalia, 120.						
15th August 1913. 87'319.		26th August 1879. 28'76.		28th August 1906 and 14th September 1915. 30'646.		14th August 1890. 63'459.		25th September 1900. 34'109.		24th August 1908. 167'53.	
2nd May 1910. 58'559		23rd April 1888. - 1'43.		28th March 1910. 7'146.		19th to 24th April 1917. 33'909		28th March 1915. 1'209.		9th February 1888. 128'88.	
Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27'50	83'819	61'30	62'81	22'60	27'496	24'81	57'309	27'29	28'799	15'00	150'18
27'40	83'719	61'30	62'81	22'70	27'596	25'31	57'809	27'36	28'869	14'30	149'48
26'90	83'219	61'20	62'71	22'90	27'796	25'31	57'809	27'66	29'169	14'00	149'18
26'00	82'319	60'80	62'31	22'80	27'696	25'01	57'509	27'76	29'269	13'70	148'88
24'90	81'219	59'95	61'46	22'90	27'796	24'71	57'209	28'02	29'529	13'70	148'88
24'35	80'669	58'85	60'36	22'40	27'296	23'61	56'109	28'01	29'519	13'90	149'08
22'70	79'019	57'65	59'16	21'90	26'796	22'71	55'209	27'95	29'459	16'50	151'68
21'80	78'119	56'60	58'11	21'20	26'096	21'91	54'409	27'71	29'219	17'70	152'88
21'20	77'519	55'85	57'36	20'70	25'596	20'01	52'509	27'27	28'779	20'30	155'48
20'20	76'519	55'15	56'66	20'30	25'196	18'61	51'109	26'50	28'009	20'60	155'78
19'30	75'619	54'45	55'96	19'90	24'796	17'41	49'909	25'25	26'759	19'80	154'98
19'30	75'619	53'85	55'36	19'80	24'696	16'11	48'609	23'82	25'329	18'50	153'68
18'85	75'169	53'25	54'76	19'60	24'496	14'71	47'209	21'99	23'499	17'40	152'58
18'40	74'719	52'60	54'11	19'20	24'096	13'51	46'109	20'07	21'579	15'10	150'28
18'00	74'319	52'00	53'51	18'80	23'696	13'46	45'959	18'28	19'789	14'40	149'58
17'80	74'119	51'35	52'86	18'30	23'196	12'81	45'309	16'74	18'249	13'90	149'08
17'40	73'719	50'80	52'31	17'80	22'696	12'01	44'509	15'60	17'109	12'80	147'98
17'20	73'519	50'20	51'71	17'50	22'396	11'31	43'809	14'84	16'349	12'10	147'28
17'00	73'319	49'60	51'11	17'20	22'096	10'31	42'809	14'35	15'869	11'00	146'18
16'80	73'119	49'05	50'56	16'90	21'796	10'01	42'509	13'96	15'469	10'20	145'38
16'75	73'069	48'55	50'06	16'50	21'396	9'81	42'309	13'66	15'169	9'90	145'08
16'55	72'869	48'00	49'51	16'00	20'896	9'26	41'759	13'06	14'569	9'30	144'48
16'15	72'469	47'80	49'31	15'60	20'496	8'81	41'309	12'19	13'699	8'70	143'88
16'15	72'469	47'45	48'96	15'40	20'296	8'46	40'959	11'46	12'969	8'30	143'48
15'80	72'119	47'15	48'66	15'00	19'896	8'11	40'609	10'74	12'249	7'80	142'98
15'35	71'669	46'90	48'41	14'60	19'496	7'86	40'359	10'08	11'589	7'40	142'58
15'15	71'469	46'65	48'16	14'30	19'196	7'56	40'059	9'52	11'029	7'10	142'28
15'00	71'319	46'35	47'86	13'90	18'796	7'21	39'709	9'00	10'509	6'90	142'08
14'85	71'169	46'10	47'61	13'50	18'396	6'86	39'359	8'50	10'009	6'50	141'68
14'65	70'969	45'90	47'41	13'20	18'096	6'56	39'059	8'16	9'669	6'30	141'48
14'60	70'919	45'75	47'26	12'90	17'796	6'31	38'809	7'96	9'469	6'00	141'18

D. N. SEN GUPTA,

*Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer
and Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

**Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Water-works station on the river
Buriganga for the week ending the 18th November 1922.**

Date.	At 7 A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		At 5 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1922.							
12th Nov.	57.0	17.0	57.25	12.0	56.75	57.25	F. T. at 12-13. E. T. at 17-15.
13th "	56.85	...	...	12.50	56.6	57.6	F. T. at 13-10. E. T. at
14th "	56.65	...	...	13.42	56.5	57.2	F. T. at 13-57. E. T. at 7-24.
15th "	56.6	7.15	56.7	14.35	56.2	56.4	F. T. at 14-50. E. T. at 8-20.
16th "	56.6	8.5	56.75	15.20	55.7	56.0	F. T. at 15-35. E. T. at 9-15.
17th "	56.7	9.0	57.0	16.10	55.9	56.2	F. T. at 16-20. E. T. at 10-15.
18th "	57.0	10.0	57.4	17.15	56.0	56.25	F. T. at 17-30.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

High.					
Date	Year	...	...	...
27th August	1906	70.5	} Taken at high tide.
5th September	1909	...	...	67.86
10th August	1910	...	...	69.86
1st "	1911	...	...	68.46
13th "	1912	...	...	67.16
31st "	1915	...	...	69.7
18th "	1916	...	...	68.1
12th "	1917	...	...	67.1
31st "	1918	...	...	69.12
2nd "	1919	...	...	66.8
8th September	1920	...	...	66.9
28th July	1921	...	...	68.4
Low.					
Date	Year	...	...	...
23rd February	1907	51.06	} Taken at low tide
13th "	1908	...	...	51.06
12th March	1912	...	...	51.06
6th "	1914	...	...	50.60
22nd February	1915	...	...	50.30
15th "	1916	...	...	50.60
3rd March	1917	...	...	51.0
21st February	1918	...	...	51.40
26th "	1919	...	...	50.4
18th "	1920	...	...	50.9
19th "	1921	...	...	50.9

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water-works = - 48.51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

B. CHATTERJI, for *Executive Engineer,*

CALCUTTA, the 2nd December 1922.

Khulna Division.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur-Boalia for the week ending 25th November 1922.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1922.					
19th November ...	7 A.M.	42.55	42.55	43.30	P. W. D. datum 6.25 ft. above Kidderpore old dock sill.
20th " ...	7 "	42.45	42.45	43.20	
21st " ...	7 "	42.30	42.30	43.10	
22nd " ...	7 "	42.15	42.15	42.90	B. M. on College step 64.93.
23rd " ...	7 "	42.05	42.05	42.80	
24th " ...	7 "	41.90	41.90	42.70	Zero value of gauge 0.00.
25th " ...	7 "	41.75	41.75	42.55	

		Old value.		According to P. W. D. datum.
The previous year ...	Highest water-level ...	on 15th September 1922	...	61.75
Ditto ...	Lowest " ...	on 27th and 28th April and 9th May 1922	...	34.70
Record ...	Highest " ...	69.25 on 26th August 1879	...	64.44
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	69.08 on 9th September 1885	...	64.27
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	68.80 on 25th August 1906	...	63.47
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	68.21 on 26th August 1890	...	63.40
Do. ...	Lowest " ...	37.63 on 25th April 1884	...	32.82
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	38.13 on 14th and 15th April 1883	...	33.32
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	39.02 on 21st and 22nd April 1897	...	34.21
Do. ...	Ditto " ...	39.28 on 6th and 7th May 1908	...	34.47

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

JADAB CHANDRA GHOSH, for *Subdivisional Officer*,
BOALIA, the 25th November 1922. I. D., Jangipur.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending 25th November 1922.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1922.					
19th November ...	7 A.M.	9.8	9.8	12.6	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
20th " ...	7 "	9.6	9.6	12.4	The bench-mark for the gauge is on a pucca pillar between the passenger ghat and Chandpore ghat.
21st " ...	7 "	9.6	9.6	12.4	
22nd " ...	7 "	9.7	9.7	12.3	
23rd " ...	7 "	9.6	9.6	12.0	
24th " ...	7 "	9.4	9.4	11.6	Its reduced level is 26.84.
25th " ...	7 "	8.9	8.9	11.2	

The previous year ...	...	Highest water-level ...	25.8 on 27th July 1921.
Ditto ...	...	Lowest " ...	4.3 on 19th February and 4th March 1921.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...	...	Highest " ...	25.75 on 28th August 1906.
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...	...	Ditto " ...	25.74 on 20th and 21st August 1903.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra and Ganges) ...	...	Ditto " ...	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.
Record (H. F. in Brahmaputra only) ...	...	Ditto " ...	25.66 on 31st July 1900.
Record ...	...	Lowest " ...	1.0 on 8th February 1911.
Do. ...	...	Ditto " ...	2.42 on 13th March 1908.
Do. ...	...	Ditto " ...	2.91 on 21st to 24th February 1884 and 8th to 9th March 1884.
Do. ...	...	Ditto " ...	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1885.
Do. ...	...	Ditto " ...	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 29th to 31st March 1901

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

R. C. GUHA, for *Subdivisional Officer*,
RAJBARI, the 26th November 1922. P. W. D., Faridpur.

**Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works station on the river
Buriganga for the week ending 25th November 1922.**

Date.	At 7 A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		At 5 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1922.							
19th Nov.	56.6	11-15	57.45	...	...	56.45	E. T. at 11-30. E. T. at 12-18.
20th „ ...	56.4	12-0	57.5	6-40	56.35	56.6	F. T. at 6-50. F. T. at 7-45.
21st „ ...	56.3	12-50	57.6	7-30	56.1	56.8	E. T. at 13-5. F. T. at 8-32.
22nd „ ...	56.2	13-40	57.7	8-20	56.0	57.0	E. T. at 13-55 F. T. at 9-20.
23rd „ ...	56.1	14-30	57.4	9-5	55.85	56.8	E. T. at 14-46. F. T. at 10-5.
24th „ ...	56.0	15-22	57.1	9-50	55.7	56.85	E. T. at 13-30. F. T. at 10-42.
25th „ ...	55.7	16-12	56.6	10-30	55.3	56.25	E. T. at 16-25.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

				High.	
Date.	Year.	Time.	Readings.		
27th August	1906	...	...	...	70.5
5th September	1909	...	...	...	67.86
10th August	1910	...	...	...	69.86
1st „	1911	...	...	...	68.46
18th „	1912	...	...	...	67.16
31st „	1915	...	...	...	69.7
18th „	1916	...	...	...	68.1
12th „	1917	...	...	...	67.1
31st „	1918	...	...	...	69.12
2nd „	1919	...	...	...	66.8
8th September	1920	...	...	...	66.9
28th July	1921	...	...	...	68.4
				Low.	
23rd February	1907	...	...	...	51.06
13th „	1908	...	...	...	51.06
12th March	1912	...	...	...	51.06
6th „	1914	...	...	...	50.60
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50.30
15th „	1916	...	...	...	50.60
3rd March	1917	...	...	...	51.0
21st February	1918	...	...	...	51.40
26th „	1919	...	...	...	50.4
18th „	1920	...	...	...	50.9
19th „	1921	...	...	...	50.9

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works = - 48.51 with reference to P. W. D datum.

B. M. CHATTERJI, for *Executive Engineer,*
CALCUTTA, the 2nd December 1922. *Khulna Division.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1922.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

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SECOND REPORT ON THE EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Minister in charge: The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Mitter, C.I.E.

No. 2264Edn.—The 20th November 1922.—The Second Report on the Expansion and Improvement of Primary Education in Bengal, by Mr. E. E. Biss, I.E.S., is published for general information. Criticisms or suggestions which anybody desires to make on it should be submitted within one month from the date of publication.

S. W. GOODE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.

1. **Orders.**—The orders of Government extending the deputation of the Special Officer for Primary Education in Bengal after the receipt of his report in 1921 were general in character. Certain provisional conclusions had been arrived at by Government and it had become necessary to put them to a practical test in an experimental fashion in order to discover whether the suggested scheme could be applied widely in the municipal and rural areas of Bengal. It is to be noted that an examination of the question of the education of girls was not included within the scope of the duties of the Special Officer. Calcutta also remained outside the sphere of his activities, though he was subsequently appointed a member of the Primary Education Committee for the city.

2. **Summary of the last (1921) Report.**—Before proceeding to new matter it would seem to be advisable to summarize the contents of the last "Report on the Expansion and Improvement of Primary Education in Bengal" in order to indicate the nature of the problem to be attacked and the general character of the principles and methods suggested for its solution.

3. The problem was found to be but one phase of a very large and complex social problem involving the feeding and clothing of the people, the enlightening of their minds, and the setting free of their lives. The dangers of widespread literacy were examined in detail, but were found to be inconsiderable as compared with the dangers and disadvantages of a continuance of an almost universal ignorance. This was shown to be true whether the question was approached from the point of view of mere human enlightenment, of political advance, or of economic progress.

4. The history of what has been done in the past was examined and its value estimated. The continuous existence of two antagonistic policies was traced, and the possibility of their reconciliation and unification at the present time demonstrated. A comparison of existing conditions in primary education in Bengal with those obtaining in certain other provinces attracted so much attention that it has been thought worth while to reproduce paragraphs 49 and 50 of the 1921 report with "Tables I, II, III and IV" as Appendix A of this report.

5. The existing confusion in the classification of children and schools was made manifest in a tabular comparison of the system in vogue in Eastern and Western Bengal, and proposals for the organisation of a simple and complete, though elastic, national system of schools were offered for consideration. These proposals are reproduced in diagrammatic form as the frontispiece of this report. It was also suggested that primary and middle schools and the lower departments of high schools should be brought into order as the constituents of a national system of elementary schools which should be placed under separate management, so that they should not suffer from neglect.

6. The failure of the existing primary schools was made clear, their inefficiency being traced among other causes to their faulty distribution, to the lack of premises and equipment of their own, but above all to the low qualifications and miserable pay of the teachers, whose emoluments from the schools under private management outside Calcutta average about Rs. 7-8-0 per month and in Calcutta about Rs. 10-8-0 per month.

7. The remedy was stated to lie in a reorganisation of the whole system in the light of certain definite principles:—

- (a) *The Proper Distribution of Schools.*—The schools at present cluster and compete where teachers can secure fees, other areas being left unprovided. In the new system each municipal or union area is to be mapped out, the parts that are uninhabited owing to the existence of water, cultivation, jungle, or other causes, being shaded in the map and then left out of account. The populated areas are then to be covered with circles of half a mile radius, a publicly-managed school being placed at the centre of each such "school area." The result would be that each household would have a good permanent school within half a mile in the direct line, and there would be no mutually debilitating competition between schools in the same locality. All the funds that can be made available in the locality are to be concentrated in the recognised school which is to be developed to the highest point possible within the limits of the elementary system.
- (b) *The Concentration of the Children.*—Within each half mile "school area" will be found a certain number of boys of primary school age. When the time comes for compulsion to be enforced these will all have to enter the school, but in the meantime they will form a rough guide as to the size of the school building. If 400 boys are found within the circle it will be safe to arrange for the accommodation of 300, if the number is only 65 a school for 50 will be built. The schools being truly national it is hoped that children of all classes and creeds will be able to attend them, provision being made in parallel sections of classes for the special needs of each community. The larger the schools up to a limit of 300 boys, the greater will be the economy and efficiency with which they can be conducted.
- (c) *Popularization.*—The schools are to provide the teaching that is needed and desired by the people of the locality. For instance, Muhammadan boys will be taught their prayers and the Holy Koran, while Hindu boys receive instruction in their great classics such as the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. In the same way, wherever possible, some elementary English will be taught if the people desire it.
- (d) *Co-ordination.*—As the schools become established on these lines they will take part in a public primary school examination which is much desired by the people. The pros and cons of this question are set out in last year's Report in paragraphs 65—69. Through this examination they will be linked with schools for giving more advanced instruction—(i) on the cultural, and (ii) on the vocational sides (*vide* frontispiece). These higher schools will be organised in a way that will best serve the largest possible population, and so as to give the best boys every chance of developing their powers to the full for the benefit of their people.

8. It is hoped that it will be possible to make the new system free from school-fees the collection of which gives so much trouble to teachers, and the income from which, though small, keeps away from the schools a large number of promising boys. It is not expected, however, that it will be possible to make primary education free and compulsory everywhere all at once, but that

progress will follow four steps, one or more of which may be omitted in advancing localities:—

- (i) The present plan of private enterprise in which the schools are assisted by grants and largely supported by fees.
- (ii) A system of public (Union Board or Municipal) control, the teachers being paid fixed salaries, and the fees collected by the public authority.
- (iii) A system of public control, the schools being free and the teachers being paid from public funds.
- (iv) A system of public control, the schools being free and attendance at them compulsory for all boys of primary school age.

9. The question of the training of teachers was discussed and certain proposals made for reform. This is a technical matter that need not be entered into again in detail, but it is desirable to emphasize one point in connexion with it. The pay of primary school teachers is so low that the work is, generally speaking, attracting a class of man who is not worth training, and money is being wasted on men and institutions that do not repay their cost. Until teachers are paid a living wage which will attract passably good men, it seems to be futile to spend money on men who either will not stick to their profession, or who are incapable of doing its work satisfactorily.

10. The fundamental and difficult question of finance was dealt with in last year's Report. As it has to be taken up again this year no object will be served by summarizing last year's proposals here.

11. Three remaining points deserve consideration: *A*—the curriculum of the schools, *B*—their grading and *C*—the possibility of finding an easier script, so as to lighten and shorten the labour of learning to read and write for children who cannot hope to have more than a very few years at school.

12. **A—The Curriculum.**—A new primary school curriculum has been issued by the Department of Public Instruction and is to come into force in certain districts in 1923. For this the Special Officer has no responsibility and claims no credit. It appears to him that a curriculum of this kind should merely indicate standards that are to be attained in each subject at each stage of the classification of children the details being left to be worked out by local education authorities. A short departmental manual should also be issued with a view to giving guidance in school management, including the drawing up of time-tables, etc., and in appropriate methods of teaching various subjects.

13. **B—The Grading of Schools.**—It does not appear that the same curriculum can be prescribed for all grades of primary schools. Some of these are primitive *pathsalas* and *maktabs*, with ill-paid, ignorant and ill-qualified teachers, while others are in the hands of well-qualified and enthusiastic teachers of a high standard of ability. It appears that three grades of primary school should be recognized. All should at first be placed in the lowest grade and should have a chance of proving themselves fit to be placed in the second or the first grade by the excellence of their work. There should be some extra grant paid by Government to teachers of the higher grades, for this would form an incentive for inducing teachers to raise the standard of their school without throwing an additional burden on local authorities who otherwise might be tempted to keep their schools at a low standard of efficiency in order to avoid expense.

14. **C—An Alternative Script.**—One of the important causes of the failure of the children to make rapid progress in the early days of their education is the difficulty and complexity of the Bengali script. It was referred to in paragraph 144 of last year's Report. This is a very delicate question, but it has been agitated of late in various ways by people of very different views and in widely different parts of India. There is no question of abandoning the traditional Bengali script, but of authorizing the use of a simpler script as an alternative for those whose school days are likely to be limited in number. In an interesting booklet, called "Typewriter Bengali," an anonymous author has made an attempt to solve the problem. With his permission a sketch of his project is given in the next paragraph and in Appendix B.

15. In Appendix B (a) will be found a comparison of—(i) the number of symbols that a child has to read and write in ordinary Bengali (*viz.*, over 500), and (ii) the number (*viz.*, 24) under the suggested system. The author shows how the writing of these letters can be taught as based on three pairs of quite simple forms [*vide* Appendix B (b)] which can be very rapidly acquired. He claims that, since the symbols are merely substituted for existing Bengali letters, the ordinary primary school teacher could easily and rapidly learn the new system and teach it in his traditional fashion. This will be found to be the case by a reference to Appendix B (c) which is a summary of the whole system with its Bengali equivalents. A child who had learned Bengali on this system would have made long strides towards the reading and writing of English. An additional advantage claimed for the proposed script is that Bengali can be written in it on any existing typewriter without the alteration of a single key or letter.

16. **Resolution No. 1284 Edn., dated 2nd July 1921, of the Government of Bengal.**—After examining the Report, the Government of Bengal were pleased to have it printed in English and in Bengali. About 10,000 copies were distributed to public bodies of various kinds, to the press, and to interested individuals. At the same time a Resolution was issued drawing attention to the salient features of the report and inviting criticisms and constructive suggestions. The Resolution is printed as Appendix C of this Report for ready reference.

17. **Opinions.**—Considering the importance of the subject and the interest that is generally professed in it, the number of replies that have been received is disappointing. The reception of the Report by the press of all shades of political opinion was on the whole decidedly favourable to the scheme, and in some cases enthusiastic in its praise. The other opinions received have been of the same character. That of His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay has been printed on the cover of this Report with his approval. It is perhaps permissible to quote the kind words of a leading businessman of Bengal. Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherjee says: "Allow me to congratulate you on the good work you are doing for the primary education of Bengal." Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, late Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, has been good enough to write: "I congratulate you on your splendid work and wish you all success." Raja Reshee Case Law, as representing the 24 Parganas District Board, has expressed his views at length. They are printed as Appendix D to the Report. The Joint Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Peoples Association writes, "My Association holds that no further time should be lost in initiating so beneficial a scheme, which should command the hearty support of all those concerned," and this appears to be the general opinion, provided a solution can be found to the financial difficulty.

18. Practically no criticism has been levelled against the principles laid down in the Report, or against the methods suggested for putting them into practice. No charge of extravagance has been brought against the details or the total of either the capital or the recurring expenditure proposed and,

though the Special Officer has, since the publication of his last Report, been compelled to agree to a diminution of the expenditure proposed under several heads, this has been because the money cannot at present be found for effecting what have been recognised as the just claims of the original proposals.

19. The problem that has to be faced by the people of Bengal in regard to primary education is now brought within the range of the comprehension of any one who cares to look into the matter. The minimum cost of a moderately efficient system has been determined, and has been stated in exact figures for every municipality and for more than 200 unions in the Province. It can be stated without great additional labour for any other area of which the authorities are keen enough to desire the information. It is hoped that this will become clear during a perusal of the remaining chapters of this Report.

CHAPTER II.

What Has Been Done, and its Lessons.

20. **Municipal and Rural Divisions of the Work.**—The work connected with the expansion and improvement of primary education falls, with increasing distinctness, into two well marked divisions. The first is that of organizing the municipal areas, the second that of developing the new system in the village unions in the mufassal. The former is a clearly defined enterprise of limited extent which is easily realizable in terms of possible finance. Unfortunately the number of people who reside in the municipalities constitutes but a very small fraction of the population of the country as a whole. Nevertheless it is of great importance that primary education in the municipalities should be placed upon a sound basis, for they should prove to be widely distributed centres from which light and leading should spread to the surrounding rural areas. The latter is an immense undertaking, the bounds of which at present defy exact specification and the financial implications of which can only be dimly ascertained by calculations from averages, and cannot be fully met for many years to come even if we take the most moderate reckoning of the necessities of the case.

21. **Sacrifice and Effort Needed.**—This need not be a matter for discouragement, for it took Britain more than a quarter of a century to develop her system of free primary schools, and she only succeeded, after a stern struggle, about 25 years ago. It is evident, however, that if Bengal is to make up for lost time she will be called upon not only to make the strenuous effort that England made but also to accomplish the work more quickly. A great constructive essay is plainly necessary, and this will call for real hard work and self-sacrifice on the part of all classes of the people.

22. **The Municipalities (omitting Calcutta).**—Detailed schemes showing the capital (*i.e.*, for sites, buildings, and equipment), and recurring (*i.e.*, for staff, contingencies, repairs, and rent, if any) cost of making complete provision for all boys of primary school age who are likely to attend free primary schools voluntarily when they are opened, have now been drawn up for every municipality (*i.e.*, 116) in Bengal. These schemes, specimens of which are given on pages xii, xiii, and xvi of the Appendices of the last Report, were set out on a form, accompanied by a map showing the extent of the proposed school areas and the position of each of the central schools. They were explained by a covering letter, and were sent to the municipal authorities for consideration, and, if thought desirable, amendment. Copies were also sent to the District Deputy Inspector of Schools, to the District Magistrate, and to the Divisional Commissioner, so that all concerned should be in a position to assist in the matter if they so desired.

23. Notes on the present position in regard to these schemes will be found in Appendix E to this Report. It is, therefore, enough to say here that about half the municipalities have not made any reply; that seven have definitely declined to proceed with the scheme, principally on the ground that they are unable to find the funds from their ordinary resources, and dare not levy a special education cess under the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919; that eleven have conditionally accepted the schemes, but on terms that made it impossible for the Special Officer to recommend their acceptance to Government; that seven have accepted the scheme, but postponed carrying it out till better times come; that fifteen have accepted the scheme in part, *i.e.*, they were willing to make a commencement without necessarily committing themselves to the whole scheme; that sixteen have completely accepted the scheme. The details of some of these last schemes are being settled while some have been sent to Government for sanction and some have been sanctioned.

24. It is worth while mentioning here the following cases in which private benefactors have made offers of help with the schemes:—

- (a) The Rajah of Hetampore has offered the capital cost of the Suri (Birbhum) scheme if the municipality will find half the recurring cost.

- (b) Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherjee has contributed a site and Rs. 2,000 which is half the capital cost of one school at Basirhat, is giving half the monthly recurring cost of the school.
- (c) A private gentleman has given Rs. 500 towards one of the schools in the South Suburban Municipality.
- (d) The "six anna" Santosh estate has offered Rs. 1,375 towards the capital cost of the Tangail scheme.
- (e) Mr. S. B. Dey has offered Rs. 20,000 towards the cost of a site, as well as two complete buildings in Calcutta, one for 300 boys and the other for 300 girls.
- (f) Professor N. N. Gangulee has offered Rs. 150 per annum towards the recurring cost of a school in Behala, and the Y. M. C. A. have guaranteed Rs. 300 per annum more for the same school.

25. The Proportion of Government Aid in Municipalities.—All these schemes were sent out on the basis of the challenge of the Hon'ble Minister for Education that Government would meet any local effort on a half-and-half basis. Some municipalities are undoubtedly hesitating in the hope that they may secure from Government a higher proportion of the cost of the scheme, while others take the view that the Provincial Government should undertake the whole cost of primary education, both capital and recurring.

26. Methods of Providing for Capital Expenditure in Municipalities.—One of the great difficulties that has been encountered has been that of finding money for the capital expenditure. The following methods of finance have been suggested to the municipalities:—

- (a) *Gifts.*—Pious and benevolent capitalists may be found to offer the whole or one-half of the cost of the entire scheme, or of individual schools in it. There is no doubt that a free primary school would form an excellent monument to any person whom it was desired to honour.
- (b) *Investment.*—Such persons may be found who desire to use their money in this way, but who feel that they cannot afford to alienate it altogether from their families and that they cannot afford to give up altogether the income they derive from its use. It has been suggested that, in order to meet such capitalists, Government should pay for the sites and the equipment of the schools, and should offer rent for buildings erected at the rate of 6 per cent. on their value *plus* whatever might be needed for a sinking fund for the repayment of the capital in (say) 30 years. By this plan a rich man would secure on earth a sound Government guaranteed investment without the risk of paper depreciation, and, no doubt, unlimited credit in heaven for his good deed!
- (c) *Loans.*—The third proposal was that the municipality should borrow from Government one-half of the capital required and should add to its recurring expenditure the cost of the interest and sinking fund, and that Government should make a grant of the other half of the money. Most municipalities appear to be very much afraid of entering upon loan transactions of this kind, but there is certainly great justification for dividing the capital cost with posterity for whose benefit it is undertaken, even if posterity may perchance declare that it was not consulted upon, and does not approve of the nature of the scheme.
- (d) *Programmes.*—Lastly, programmes spreading the work of building over two or more years have been devised in such a way that the capital cost decreases from the first year onwards, while the recurring cost naturally increases as the new schools are opened. Government paying half, the cost to the municipality can be covered by a cess, the amount of which is generally somewhat larger than that required for the ordinary recurring cost of the scheme. The disadvantage of this plan is that, while all the ratepayers pay the cess from the beginning, some of them have to wait two or more years before their own particular school is ready. This is counterbalanced to a large extent by the fact

that the building programme is usually of only a few years' duration, and when it has ended the town finds itself in possession of its buildings without debt, and in a position to reduce the education cess. Details of these proposals for each municipality will be found in Appendix L(b) at the end of this Report.

27. In spite of the noble efforts of a small number of municipalities to adopt one or another of these alternatives as shown in Appendix E, it has to be admitted that none of them can, at present, be regarded as meeting all the difficulties of the situation. Some municipalities demand that Government should pay the whole of the capital cost, some three quarters and some two-thirds of it. If primary education really is to be made universal, Government will have to face the question as to what is to be done, and come to a decision. The situation can be met either—(a) by compelling the local bodies to find half the cost in one way or another, or (b) by providing the whole, or a very large proportion of the cost themselves, at any rate for the poorer municipalities.

28. The difficulty of the first alternative is to provide a penalty that will fit a refusal to raise the money. The only penalty that seems possible would be the suppression of the municipality by Government, and it hardly seems to be right to destroy local-government in order to establish primary education. The financial implications of the latter alternative are discussed in Chapter IV of this Report.

29. It should be borne in mind that if these schemes are to be financed from loans the buildings will have to be of a more permanent character than need otherwise be the case. This will be evident when it is realized that the loans will not be repaid for 25 or 30 years which is longer than the life of any but *pucca* buildings. This makes the initial cost much higher than that at first contemplated, though a good deal of money would be saved in the long run in repairs and rebuilding as compared with *cutcha* buildings. Critics who inveigh against the "building of palaces" and so on would do well to give due weight to considerations of this kind. We cannot at present get enough money from current revenue for buildings, even the most *cutcha* buildings. Surely, it is better in the circumstances to build from loans and have better and more lasting school houses in the municipalities.

30. **Methods of providing for Recurring Expenditure in Municipalities.**—If the question of the capital expenditure could be answered, a good many municipalities would summon up courage to face their share of the recurring cost of the scheme. This can be done in several ways:—

(a) *Endowment.*—The best way would be to secure from benefactors permanent endowments, either for individual schools or for the scheme as a whole.

(b) *Fees and Municipal Grants.*—In case it is thought to be impossible to proceed at once to free education, it is possible in some places to make free a certain proportion of the seats, and to charge fees from the rest of the children. These fees should be collected by the municipality and not by the teachers. They should be supplemented by sufficiently increased municipal funds. The teachers could then be paid fixed salaries regularly. Two advantages accrue from the fee system—(i) the people understand the paying of fees, and (ii) they suit the middle class who get directly by this means what they pay for. Unfortunately, this customary method has not proved adequate for the building of a national system of primary education, and the very poor cannot pay fees.

(c) *Increased Municipal Rates.*—In some cases it will be most convenient to find the money merely by raising the existing municipal rates. As ratepayers in municipalities are charged neither a road cess, nor a police tax, as they are in rural areas, this should not be impossible in some places. This method provides the municipality with an adequate fixed income for educational

purposes and avoids the trouble of deciding on fee exemptions and of collecting fees. If this method is adopted a sufficient percentage should be fixed for educational expenditure.

(d) *An Education Cess.*—The opposition to the levy of a special cess is principally founded on the general objection to new taxation of any kind, but it is also thought by some that an additional new tax will cause greater resentment than the mere addition of a percentage to existing well-established rates. This is at least to some extent counterbalanced by the greater willingness of people to pay directly for education than for a general fund (concerning the expenditure of which they are often suspicious), especially when they realize that they are to escape all payment of fees and to receive a better class of education for their boys than has been possible in the past. The willingness to pay a special cess may also be regarded as the acid test of the sincerity of protestations regarding the value attached to free primary education, and to mass education. Further, a parent who has got to pay one or two annas a month whether his son Gopal goes to school or not is much more likely to see that the said Gopal attends regularly than if his going involves the payment of a fee as well as the loss of the boy's labour.

(e) *A Tax on Shopkeepers.*—It has been suggested that the difficulty would be met by levying a tax on a special class like shopkeepers that would produce the full amount needed for the schemes. The shopkeepers would then raise their prices and all would pay for the scheme without knowing they were doing so!

31. **The Rural Areas.**—During the course of the year certain changes were made in rural areas in the direction of local self-government. In some districts some of, and in others, all the old panchayet and union committees gave place to union boards with greatly extended powers of taxation and of making improvements in sanitation, transport, education, etc. Unfortunately, owing to mischievous political propaganda claiming to be directed towards fuller self-government, these steps towards actual *swaraj* were misrepresented to, and misunderstood by, the masses of the people. This was so markedly the case that in one district at least the operation of the Village Self-Government Act of 1919 had to be suspended almost entirely. It is to be supposed that politicians of extreme views who have now avowedly entered upon a constructive programme which includes the education of the masses, will realize that, as one of the Mills said, the power of willing co-operation is the test and measure of civilization, and that every pice, and every grain of energy and patriotic ardour that can be expended will not be too much to bring about the result which they desire in common with their more moderate fellow-citizens.

32. **District Board Experiments.**—Seeing how little favourable was the time for new taxation proposals in the Unions, the District Boards were asked to consider whether they were prepared to finance experimental schemes in selected union areas by paying in full the local half share of the recurring expenses. The object of the experiments was to test the organization that had been proposed by the Special Officer, to see whether the estimates were well-founded, to discover whether the right kind of teacher could be obtained for the salaries proposed, and to accustom the people to free primary education for all, so that, when the experimental stage was successfully passed, they would be in a position intelligently to decide whether it was worth while paying a small education cess or not. Such experiments are bringing the question of free primary education down from the heated realm of popular political oratory to the more prosaic and testing ground of actual fact and experience.

33. The following District Boards, which make up much more than half the total number, took up the matter and agreed to find the capital cost of the projects out of the funds placed at their disposal by Government in connexion with the "panchayeti union school scheme," as well as to find one-half of the

recurring cost from their own resources, if Government would make a grant equal to the other half :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Howrah. | (j) Mymensingh. |
| (b) Midnapore. | (k) Noakhali. |
| (c) Bankura. | (l) Jalpaiguri. |
| (d) Birbhum. | (m) Malda. |
| (e) Khulna. | (n) Rajshahi. |
| (f) Jessore. | (o) Bogra (partial). |
| (g) Dacca (partial). | (p) Rangpur. |
| (h) Faridpur (partial). | (q) Tippera (partial). |
| (i) Bakarganj. | (r) Dinajpur. |

34. **Khulna District Board.**—During the financial year 1922-23, it should be possible to put the whole matter to a searching test in this fashion. In the meantime, the Khulna District Board, the pioneer in this matter, had got to work during 1921-22 and had built and equipped what was practically a full complement of schools in each of the three Union Board areas of (a) Tala, (b) Raruli, and (c) Bagerhat. A full report on each of these schemes will be found among the notes on individual opinions in Appendix F. Great credit is due to Mr. Amritlal Raha, Rai Bahadur, Chairman, and Mr. Jatindranath Ghosh, Vice-Chairman of the Khulna District Board, for their initiative in devising the scheme and for their hard work in getting it put to a practical test in the face of immense difficulties. For it will be remembered that in addition to ordinary obstacles to progress, Khulna was last year the scene of serious vicissitudes in fortune caused by famine or at any rate a great shortage of the necessities of life. Experience has much fruit still to offer to us in this matter, but the results of even the first year's work are such as to give great encouragement.

35. **Hooghly District.**—The year 1921-22 was also marked by the work-Union Boards, the District Board, and Government are in possession of facts ing out in detail of schemes for every union in the Hooghly District so that the and figures which will enable them either to abandon the hope of universal free primary education or to press on with and establish it as an actual fact throughout one of the districts of Bengal. The financial side of the question is dealt with in Chapter IV of this Report.

36. **Birbhum District.**—The District Board of Birbhum was so much impressed with the possibilities of the scheme, and by the example of Hooghly that they passed a resolution asking Government to have all the Unions in their district worked out in the same way. One of the difficulties to be anticipated in this venture is the scattered nature of the population in these parts. Mr. A. C. Banerjee, the enlightened and energetic Chairman of the Board, has taken a great interest in the scheme and is finding funds for three years from his own pocket for the local share of his own Union Board area.

37. **Union Board Schemes.**—Specimen detailed schemes have been worked out in all the districts of Bengal, as well as all those in the complete District of Hooghly. In all 204 such schemes are now ready. The financial side of the matter is dealt with in Chapter IV. Only a few Union authorities have yet been able to face the levy of a cess for producing their half of the recurring expenditure. Negotiations are still in progress in several cases. A copy of a letter from an enlightened President of a Union Board is printed as Appendix G of this Report in order to show the nature of the difficulties that have to be cleared up by patient and necessarily slow negotiations and propaganda work.

38. **Benefactors in Rural Areas.**—It is only right to mention here the names of benefactors, apart from those who have given sites, who have come forward with offers of help to relieve the financial difficulty in rural areas :—

- (a) The Raja of Hetampore has offered a building for a school in his Union.
- (b) Khan Sahib Haji Hafeez Muhammad Hossain of Zinzira Union, Dacca, has given a site and Rs. 6,250 in cash towards the capital cost of a scheme for his Union, and has guaranteed an endowment of Rs. 1,200 per annum towards the recurring cost.

- (c) Rai A. C. Banerjee Bahadur, Chairman of the Birbhum District Board, has guaranteed one-half of the recurring cost of the scheme in his own Union from his private purse.
- (d) Dr. J. C. Ghosh of Dacca University has promised Rs. 205 per annum for five years for a school at Ghargohal (Bhangamora).
- (e) Golap Chandra Bera has promised Rs. 60 per annum for a school at Shapur and has agreed to its being realised with the Union rate.
- (f) Mr. S. C. Basu has promised half the capital and recurring costs of a school at Jangalbadhal.

Other examples will be found in Appendix F.

It is expected that when the appeal has been understood and its meaning for Bengal appreciated, there will be a very great number of similar offers.

39. **Method of Providing for Capital Expenditure in Unions.**—The schemes have been worked out financially, as in the municipalities, under the two broad divisions of—(a) capital, and (b) recurring cost. The expenditure under the former falls under the heads—(i) sites, (ii) buildings, and (iii) equipment.

40. **Sites.**—In almost every case it has been thought reasonable that sites should be given free by the people of the locality, and to this they generally agree, though difficulties sometimes arise—(i) through people offering useless land far from the real centres of population, or (ii) through undue pressure being brought to bear upon poor men whose land is already very small, and who find it hard to resist the demand though quite unwilling to part with even half a bigha.

41. **Buildings and Equipment.**—The buildings which it is intended to erect are of the simplest character, and such as can be repaired with local materials by the people themselves. They are to have mud plinths, mud or mat walls, and thatched roofs. It is expected that the people will give some labour and local materials, but it is generally not possible to secure sufficient actual cash for the necessities of the case, even though the sum required is small. It is clear so far as most districts are concerned that if Rs. 300 is given for posts, doors, windows, etc., quite a good building, measuring 14 × 25 feet with a 6 foot verandah along the south side, can be erected for 50 boys. Rupees 450 has been allowed for a school of 100, and Rs. 600 for a school of 150 boys. An allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per boy has been made for equipment, *i.e.*, tables, chairs, blackboards, maps, etc., the children being expected to sit on mats on the floor.

42. There seems to be no alternative but to suggest that the whole of the actual money payment for capital costs should be met by Government, or by the district boards with funds placed at their disposal by Government. The financial meaning of this is discussed in Chapter IV.

43. **Method of Providing for the Recurring Cost of the Scheme.**—The recurring cost of the scheme falls under the heads of—(i) staff, (ii) contingencies, including cleaning, etc., (iii) repairs, and (iv) rent (if any). Of these the cost under (i) staff is, of course, by far the heaviest. A close examination of existing conditions has shown that with the best intentions in the world the Union authorities find it very difficult, indeed we may say impossible, to raise continuously year by year one-half of the recurring cost of the schemes by fees and voluntary contributions, even when the latter are promised in moments of enthusiasm. Moreover, it would be unwise and even dangerous in some places to make any attempt to levy an additional tax just now, even if it were an education cess devoted wholly to the primary schools. The difficulties in the way are discussed later on in this chapter, but the facts are undoubtedly as stated.

44. **Local Contribution.**—We are thus confronted with the grave question as to what is to be done. Should the principle of a local contribution from the Unions be abandoned? The answer is that at present there are over 47,000 primary schools in Bengal. If Government were to undertake the entire cost of these and paid only one teacher in each at the meagre rate of

Rs. 20 per month, the resulting monthly bill would be ($\text{Rs. } 20 \times 47,000 =$) Rs. 9,40,000, or Rs. 1,12,80,000 per annum, an impossible sum at present. In the end we should not have secured much greater efficiency, if any, and almost no expansion, and yet we should have wasted the substantial aggregate sum that is now collected in fees, etc. The willingness of people to make a local payment has a great value as a means of selecting suitable areas for prior development till sufficient funds become available for the whole of Bengal.

45. It may be argued that Government ought rather to help the backward areas where education is not appreciated than to offer funds where the people are rich and enlightened enough to be able to pay at least something themselves. The reply to this is that *all* the areas in Bengal, not excluding Calcutta, are deplorably backward, and that the light is more likely to be useful and to spread quickly if it is thoroughly kindled in a comparatively few places where the materials are good, than if it flickers feebly in a great number where it has but little support. With the limited funds at the disposal of Government the best plan will be to spend money where it will produce the maximum effect in the shortest time.

46. If, then, a special tax cannot at present be collected in rural areas, and if it is impossible for Union authorities conscientiously to give a safe guarantee, or for Government to accept one that is in its nature unsafe, it appears that the only course open to Government is to take steps of a generous character in selected areas within the means that are at their disposal.

47. **A Proposed Advance towards a Solution.**—What is suggested here is that District Boards should be called upon to make proposals for the expansion and improvement of primary education in the whole or in selected unions of their particular areas. Those districts putting forward the best proposals from the educational and financial standpoints should be first selected. An offer should then be made to the people of the unions in the selected districts saying that those who accept the principles of the new organization, and the actual project for their own area, and who will undertake honourably to do the greatest possible amount towards their share of the cost will be given preference in the establishment and maintenance of the necessary schools.

48. When the schemes have been worked out in detail Government might then give to the union authority their half share of the total cost of the scheme without exacting precise conditions regarding the provision by the union of a specified amount by means of a cess or otherwise. This would enable the people to open the schools and to guarantee to the teachers in an absolute manner as a nucleus of pay the amount of the Government contribution. It would then be open to the union and district authorities to levy a cess, or to collect fees or subscriptions as might prove to be possible. Even if the amount so raised did not exceed that now collected, the schools would be much better off than in the past owing to the increased Government contribution, while they would be far better distributed, housed and staffed. In this way a school of 50 boys that, in the complete scheme, should have been staffed by two teachers on Rs. 20 and Rs. 10, or a total of Rs. 30 per month, would be able to guarantee (from Government funds) Rs. 15 to one teacher together with whatever might be collected locally. The same sort of arrangement would apply to schools of larger size. The union and district authorities would at the same time have a perfectly definite statement before them indicating the nature and extent of their educational and financial responsibilities, towards the fulfilment of which every anna they could afford from public or private funds could be set aside. This elastic arrangement should be permitted during an experimental period extending over about three years, at the end of which time each union should have its proportionate contribution definitely fixed according to its available resources.

49. **District Board Circulating Funds.**—In paragraphs 32—37 above, reference has been made to experimental schemes conducted by District Boards. These experiments are limited to a period of three to five years, during which time free primary education will be established in the selected

unions. At the end of that time these union boards will find themselves in possession of the machinery, buildings, etc., of the scheme, and will be in a position to decide whether to go on to the levy of a cess for continuing the advantages obtained or to go back to fees and contributions. The funds used by the district board for the purpose of giving free primary education in a particular union could then be offered to another union in the same way. By this plan of the slow circulation of a comparatively small amount of money all the unions in a district would gradually experience free primary education for a limited period of years, and would have the choice of carrying it on by their own efforts after that, or of taking the responsibility of giving it up in favour of a fee system.

50. **Propaganda.**—An enormous amount of wise propaganda work is needed throughout Bengal. The Special Officer's small staff worked hard while preparing the municipal and union board schemes in order to get the people to comprehend and appreciate the nature of the proposals. They were successful to a very large extent in spite of the contrary efforts of non-co-operators, but their number was very small and they were lost in the vastness of Bengal. It is necessary to train first all the District Inspectors, and then their subordinate staff, in the requirements of the new scheme. Good work was done orally as well as through the printing press in certain districts by the combined efforts of the Collector, the District Board members, and the educational officers. A specimen of a Bengali notice (translated) that was issued in the Faridpur District is printed as Appendix H of this report.

51. The wide distribution of the last Report had a great effect in arousing interest and stimulating discussion. A very wide correspondence, the issue of detailed schemes, lectures, private conversations, discussions with local bodies added their weight. All this needs to be organised and pressed on with vigour wherever it is intended to make a real assault on the citadels of ignorance. It was a pity that the sanction of schemes sent in was, for various reasons, long delayed, so that the effect of pointing to actual schemes in being was unfortunately lost.

52. **The Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919.**—This was printed as an Appendix to the last Report, and has now been amended to permit of its application to union boards, as well as municipalities and union committees. When Government have definitely decided upon their policy in primary and other grades of education, it may be found to be necessary to amend or recast this Act, or to introduce a comprehensive law for Bengal.

53. **Difficulties Experienced.**—Much of the difficulty experienced in getting local bodies to come to a decision in favour of vigorous action is due to the reluctance of many members even to appear at meetings called to consider primary education and its finance. Further, the people, and even the members of the local bodies, not excluding municipalities, are unaccustomed to devising or constructively criticising schemes involving public finance. Too much is left to one or two men in constructing schemes, and too little in carrying them out. Many members of local bodies seem to have difficulty in such a simple thing as distinguishing capital from recurring expenditure! The discussions in meetings also tend to wander from point to point in an inconclusive manner, and the subjects of the curriculum are sometimes being debated by one-half of the meeting while the price of sites is an object of interest to the other half. Even when a matter is "settled" a long correspondence is often necessary to clear up quite elementary questions.

54. Another difficulty arises from a real, if temporary, enthusiasm which can be aroused in a good cause without much difficulty, and which often results in promises which fail to materialise when the time comes, though given in perfectly good faith at the time. These are particularly embarrassing because it is insulting to doubt them when given, yet they throw everything back by necessitating the re-opening of negotiations from the start. Again, the local bodies sometimes do not command the confidence of the people who appear to feel that the money raised in taxes sometimes tends to disappear in the forwarding of interests which are not common to the whole community. For

instance, the people of one of the villages constituting a small municipality told the Special Officer, in reference to the water-supply which had been laid on in the principal village—"The pleaders drink the good water and we pay the taxes."

55. There is also the almost universal and deep-rooted objection to taxation of any kind without examination of its character or the possible benefits that might arise from it. This is partly due to actual poverty, as explained in the last Report, but also to other causes. To this mental tendency to negation much of the success of the non-co-operation movement is perhaps due. A negative attitude towards a suggested course of action is easy and appears safe, and can be made to feel religious for a time at least, but must end in a failure to advance and to overcome the present discontents. The later doctrines of "non-co-operators" urging upon the people the value of constructive work are finding practical acceptance less easy. It is to be hoped that all will join together in a truly constructive effort for the enlightenment of the masses and the provision of schools for all the people of Bengal.

CHAPTER III.

Some Special Problems: A—Darjeeling; B—Calcutta; C—Mills, Factories, and Cantonments.

56. **A—Darjeeling.**—The problem of primary education in the hills is special in character for reasons of race and religion, as well as on account of climatic and geographical conditions. The Scottish Mission is doing a very great work in organizing and supervising the schools, and in training teachers. Other religious agencies are accountable for minor developments. In the absence of additional funds it has not been found possible as yet suitably to increase the pay of the teachers of the primary schools, though this is very necessary if good men are to be attracted to the work. There is a great tendency for men of ability to leave the rural areas and to find remunerative and attractive work in Darjeeling, Kurseong, and Kalimpong. For this reason, although living is undoubtedly cheaper in the country, the scale of pay, when revised, should be the same for town and country. It has been suggested that a suitable standard of pay would be—

- (i) Trained men Rs. 20—1—40,
- (ii) Untrained men Rs. 15—1—30,
- (iii) Men in charge of schools to receive an additional Rs. 5 per month,

provided that any teacher coming on to the new scale at a time when he is drawing more than the minimum of his scale should be placed in the scale at the point of his existing pay. It is also thought that the new Town School in Darjeeling should have a somewhat higher scale. It is not proposed to alter night school allowances.

57. The town of Darjeeling is now in a fair way towards making adequate provision in respect of primary education. Fortunately, the old style of aided schools had been established in what, on examination, proved to be good centres for the future centralized municipal schools. These will be dealt with piecemeal and put on a sound basis.

58. In the past year the municipality has taken in hand the first and most important school, namely, that which serves the central and most crowded part of the town. The existing building is not very well suited for school purposes and is situated in a noisy place in the bazar close to the market. It has 178 children on the roll, of which 131 are Hindus, 8 Christians, and 39 Buddhists. Only 20 per cent. of the children who enter reach the top of the school which is of the lower primary standard. The boys are arranged in four classes in which fees are charged at two, four, six and eight annas. The income from fees is Rs. 33 per month. The Municipality makes a grant of Rs. 80 per month, and Government Rs. 30 per month, the latter being paid on account of trained teachers. The total emoluments of these from the school are (Rs. 27 + 6) = Rs. 33, (Rs. 16 + 6) = Rs. 22, (Rs. 15 + 6) = Rs. 21, (Rs. 14 + 6) = Rs. 20. The first, third and fourth have free quarters provided by the Scottish Mission. The second receives Rs. 4 a month in lieu of free quarters. The three remaining teachers receive (Rs. 10 + 2) = Rs. 12 per month and no free quarters or house allowance. Rupees 2-8-0 per month is spent on contingencies. The total monthly expenditure without allowing for rent or repairs is, therefore, (Rs. 33, Rs. 22, Rs. 21, Rs. 20, Rs. 4, Rs. 12, Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 2-8-0) = Rs. 138-8-0, leaving a small balance. The headmaster has read to the middle school standard and speaks English.

59. The Municipality has acquired an excellent centrally situated site, and is building a fine three-storeyed stone building. Government contributed Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 65,000 which is being spent on the project. This includes three good shops which face the road on the ground floor. The rent from them is expected to assist substantially with the interest that will have to be paid on the building loan. The shops are so built that they can be opened from the inside and converted into class rooms if needed later for that

purpose. The top storey will provide excellent quarters for some of the teachers, who will probably be paid on a scale between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 per month with free quarters. The school is to be opened this year. Its roof is already on.

60. The Municipality is considering the advisability or otherwise of freeing the school from fees, and of applying to Government for a grant for the recurring expenses of the school on a half-and-half basis according to the challenge of the Hon'ble Minister of Education. If then the full numbers for which accommodation has been provided fail to present themselves for admission the time will have arrived for the Commissioners to make application to Government for permission to enforce compulsory attendance in that part of the town. Each of the other school areas will then, no doubt, be taken up and treated similarly, though they will involve far smaller capital and recurring expenditure.

61. The question of the future management of municipal schools under the new organization will need careful consideration. Darjeeling is a somewhat special case owing to the great part that has been taken by the Scottish Mission in the provision and supervision of teachers. It has been suggested that the management of the new Town Primary School, and ultimately of all the primary schools in the town should be in the hands of a special primary school board or committee which should be composed of—

- (a) representatives of the Municipality,
- (b) departmental officers,
- (c) nominees of the Mission, and
- (d) teachers chosen by the primary school teachers themselves.

Such a board or committee might be entrusted with the following powers among others:—

- (a) The appointment and dismissal of teachers,
- (b) The arrangement of school hours and terms,
- (c) The expenditure of and accounting for all funds connected with primary education,
- (d) The award of scholarships, and
- (e) The regulation of the question of religious instruction.

62. This case has been treated at some length in order to show that this sort of thing is possible, even where large capital costs are unavoidable, provided there is a vigorous and determined municipality to carry through the scheme. It is expected that these primary schools will be co-ordinated with the Middle and High schools of the town, so that they will benefit by securing the best brains of the locality, both on their cultural side and, if such should materialize, on the side of any vocational training they may find it possible to provide.

63. **B—Calcutta.**—Although Calcutta was excluded from the range of the activities of the Special Officer, he was placed on the Primary Education Committee for the City in an advisory capacity. It therefore seems to be desirable to refer to certain points connected with recent developments. The problem of providing Calcutta with adequate facilities for primary education has long been under consideration, and its very magnitude has been one of the main causes of the postponement of its solution. The history of the case has been clearly stated in a note by Mr. C. C. Chatterjee, Deputy Chairman of the Corporation.

64. Dr. Dunn went into the matter with great acumen and in 1918 placed before the authorities concerned a report containing proposals of a detailed description for a programme of work extending over several years. This was discussed at length and accepted in general terms by the Corporation in September 1919. The subsequent proceedings are set forth by Mr. Chatterjee as follows:—

“The following resolutions were at last arrived at by the Corporation on the 18th September 1919:—

- (1) That the scheme prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. T. O. D. Dunn, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, for the improvement

of Primary Education in Calcutta by the provision of a limited number of model schools, by taking over new schools every year, by improving a certain proportion every year of existing schools which are capable of improvement, and by the provision of a Training College for teachers be generally accepted.

- (2) That the capital expenditure involved be apportioned between Government and the Corporation in the proportion of half-and-half and the recurring expenditure be shared equally by the Corporation and the Government and that a Joint School Committee be established consisting of the representatives of the Corporation and the Government in whom the control of primary education in Calcutta be vested.

These resolutions were communicated to Government with the Chairman's letter No. 3623, dated the 24th November 1919.

The reply of Government to the above letter was communicated with their letter No. 554, dated the 9th March 1920. The orders of the Government were briefly as follows:—

- (a) Government communicated their approval to the scheme for the improvement of primary education in Calcutta as drawn up by the Education Department.
- (b) Government would not give any undertaking to meet any part of the recurring expenditure.
- (c) Provided the recurring cost were met by the Corporation, Government would be willing—
 - (i) to meet the whole of the capital cost of a Training College,
 - (ii) to contribute Rs. 10,000 annually for 3 years only towards the recurring charges of the Training College, and
 - (iii) to provide three-fourths of the capital cost of the rest of the scheme.
- (d) A General Committee should be constituted under Executive Orders to advise the Corporation in regard to the supervision and control of primary education.

The Special Committee referred to above met again and decided to write to Government for the reconsideration of the question of apportionment of cost of primary education in Calcutta. On the 13th and the 18th August 1920, the Committee and the Corporation, respectively, approved of the draft reply to be sent to Government. The Chairman addressed Government accordingly by his letter No. S/2095, dated the 21st August 1920.

The reply of Government to the above letter was conveyed by their letter No. 560, dated the 8th March 1921. Government stated that they had reconsidered the question of their contribution to the recurring as well as the capital cost of the scheme of primary education, but they regretted that financial stringency precluded them from acceding to the request of the Corporation. They sanctioned the payment of the grant of Rs. 3 (three) lakhs to the Corporation during the year 1921-22 for an early start with the schools and requested the Corporation to take steps to constitute a General Committee to advise the Corporation in regard to the supervision and control of primary education in Calcutta.

In May 1921, the Corporation by their resolution No. 115 agreed that the aforesaid Committee should be constituted as proposed by Government, and that it should be composed of 12 members as follows:—

The Chairman of the Corporation.

Nine Commissioners to be elected by the Corporation, of whom one should be a European, one Muhammadan, and one a Marwari.

The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.

Another officer of the Education Department to be nominated by Government."

65. Unfortunately, all this had taken a long time to settle and when the Corporation was at last in a position to take the matter up in earnest through a Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal in consultation with the Corporation, there had been such changes in the situation that considerable modifications in the original proposals of Dr. Dunn had become necessary. A study of the dates in the narrative alone is interesting. The Committee has examined the case and action is being taken though the obstacles in the way of getting anything actually done are amazing in number and strength.

66. In the first place, the powers of the Committee are not sufficiently clearly defined, and there is at its disposal no staff for executive action. To deal with the enormous problem of the primary education of the second city of the Empire in this amateurish fashion is to court failure. Next, even when it is possible for the Committee to arrive at decisions, action has to be delayed by land acquisition proceedings and by reference to building and other committees of the Corporation which appear to constitute a very complex organization. Any reference back involves a long delay especially as the Education Committee itself is composed of very busy men. For this reason the Committee has appointed an executive sub-committee but the powers of the sub-committee are necessarily of a very limited character.

67. It seems to be of the utmost importance that a properly constituted education authority for the City should be erected at once and that upon it should be placed the responsibility of—

- (a) dividing the city into "school areas" of suitable size,
- (b) examining the existing arrangements in each area with a view to withdrawing grants from such institutions as are incapable of doing good work, and concentrating them on the improvement and extension of such schools as will best serve public interests,
- (c) deciding how far the existing outworn system of grants and fees can be replaced by a system of schools in which the teachers are paid fixed salaries as servants of the Corporation or of the Education Authority for the City,
- (d) building and equipping new schools out of public funds or such money as may be provided by public generosity.
- (e) appointing and dismissing teachers,
- (f) inspecting and reporting on the work of the schools, and making arrangements for their improvement,
- (g) spending and accounting for all funds, whether capital or recurring, that may be available for primary education, whether contributed by Government, the Corporation or the generous public.

68. This authority should be as small as is consistent with the representation upon it of all the main interests concerned, including the teachers, and should have a permanent executive staff under its control. This staff should work upon principles laid down by the authority and should be compelled to act and take full responsibility for their actions on those principles, reporting but not previously referring every detail to the authority.

69. The existing Committee has in the meantime decided to proceed to the building of one primary school for 300 boys in each of the four districts of Calcutta. The sites have been selected and, where necessary, acquisition proceedings are in progress. Type plans have been prepared for these schools but they will be revised to suit the shape of the sites and local needs generally. It may be stated roughly that the sites are likely to cost Rs. 50,000 each and the buildings a like amount. The cost of one school will, therefore, be about one lakh of rupees. This figure includes about Rs. 1,500 for equipment.

70. The Newson gift of one lakh of rupees will in all probability be used for a similar school, the Corporation providing a site and Rs. 50,000 being used for the building. This will leave Rs. 50,000 for investment as an endowment to assist with the capital costs of the project.

71. Mr. Sasi Bhushan Dey has offered to build such a boys' primary school, to bear his own name, and an exactly similar girls' primary school

to bear his wife's name, side by side, on certain conditions. A site of about 16 bighas has been acquired and towards this Mr. Dey is contributing Rs. 20,000 in addition to the buildings. Plans have been prepared and it is hoped that the scheme will be completed during this financial year.

72. It is suggested that each of these schools should be staffed with 10 teachers on Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Rs. 30, Rs. 25, Rs. 25, Rs. 25, Rs. 20, Rs. 20, Rs. 20, or Rs. 285 per month. In addition funds will have to be provided for contingencies, including cleaning, and care-taking, paper, ink, chalk, dusters, etc., and for repairs.

73. It is clear that it will be a long time before Calcutta can be completely provided with primary schools on this scale, though every attempt has been made to keep down their cost. The Committee is therefore considering additional means of developing the work.

74. **Morning Schools.**—High Schools in various quarters of the town have been asked whether they would be willing to allow the use of their buildings and equipment for free *Morning Schools*. There has been a generous response from all parts of the town. Several of the schools have been selected for making a beginning, and negotiations are in progress for starting the experiment this year. The following time-table indicates the kind of work that it is intended to develop in these schools:—

7-0 A.M. to 7-45 A.M.—Arithmetic, including Mental Arithmetic.

7-45 A.M. to 8-30 A.M.—Reading and Recitation.

8-30 A.M. to 9-0 A.M.—Writing.

9-0 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.—Another lesson, *e.g.*, English, Geography, Religion, Oral Composition, Drawing, etc.

75. **Park Schools.**—Further, it is clearly impossible to pay for many sites for primary schools at the present inflated price of land in Calcutta. There are, however, some 25 parks and squares which belong to the Corporation and which are well distributed over the City. If these could be utilized for primary schools, a solution of the greatest difficulty would have been found. Of course there are many objections to the proposal but in a choice of evils the lesser of the two must be taken. Nor would the establishment of schools in the parks be a serious evil if it were properly done; indeed it would be a great advantage to the general public.

76. It is proposed that in corners of the parks where public sanitary arrangements already exist or ought to exist, open shelters should be erected. These should be of artistic but inexpensive design, with venetian shutters capable of being let down to keep off sun and rain. In the early morning and evening these would be utilised by the general public when taking the air, and would be most valuable for shelter, rest and conversation during the rains. In the middle of the day they would be used by children, who would thus be provided with inexpensive accommodation in healthful and airy surroundings which would be the town equivalent of the open buildings so often used for school purposes in the villages of Bengal. Sheds of the kind proposed already exist in some of the squares. They should have *pucca* plinths, and tiled roofs supported on steel pillars, with moveable *jhil-mils*. In the centre or at one corner of each school would be a small *pucca* room for storing school materials.

77. **Private Agencies.**—The Corporation schools proper, the Morning Schools, and the Park Schools mentioned above should be under the direct management and control of the Education Authority of the City. That Authority, recognising its inability to cope with the whole problem, should also make use of *private agencies* as far as possible. Such a case is that of the "Workingman's Institution" near Sealdah Station. The Managers of this Institution are in communication with the Corporation with a view to establishing a triple scheme for providing that part of the town with free primary education in day and night classes.

78. The view of the Special Officer is that no real development can take place along these or any other lines until a proper elementary Education Authority is erected and all existing and proposed arrangements put into

their hands with only such financial and administrative restrictions as may be absolutely essential from the point of view of Government and of the Corporation.

79. **C.—Mills, Factories, and Cantonments.**—In some places the mill and factory population is scattered among the general population, but as a general rule they are grouped together in special “lines” and quarters. Generally speaking, such primary schools as exist for the labouring classes are started by and to a large extent under the supervision of the mill, factory, or cantonment authority. Any real attempt to place them under municipal control would be likely to lead to friction. It has also been made plain that the Bengali population, especially those of the *bhadralog* class, object to the association of their children even in school with the children of the “foreign” element in the mills. The different vernaculars in use also constitute a difficulty. For these and other reasons it is abundantly clear that as a general rule it will be better in the case of large factories, mills, and cantonments to treat each concern as a separate unit for the management and development of primary schools.

80. The time has not been favourable for new developments, and after several attempts the Special Officer realised that, until prosperity re-appears, it would do more harm than good to press their responsibilities in this matter upon owners and managers of these concerns. After consultation with the Superintendent of the Rifle Factory at Ishapore, proposals for starting a school on special lines suited to this class of child have been sent in to Government for sanction as an experiment.

81. It is probable that when the time comes an attempt will have to be made to educate adults as well as children, not necessarily in the three R's, but in general knowledge through readings, lectures, demonstrations, magic lanterns, cinemas, and so forth. Those adults and children who show intelligence and interest will then be led to use their powers for reading, writing, and reckoning, when they see the uses to which they can be put.

82. One last point may be offered for consideration if the views expressed above are accepted. The mills and factories pay large municipal rates and taxes, and these are partly used for the support of municipal schools. The managers may object to paying for the municipal schools, as well as having to run their own special institutions. On examination it does not appear to be as unjust an arrangement as it at first sight may seem to be. The taxes are paid for certain specific advantages of a material kind secured by the firm controlling the factory. The humane responsibility of the firm towards the children of its employees rests upon a different footing. These children are not strictly children of the townspeople at all, but are brought in as attached to those who are necessary for the prosperity of the business concern, with which they would depart if for any reason a move became necessary. The mill or factory pays municipal rates and taxes for strictly municipal purposes which include the education of the truly municipal children, but the firm also owes a humane duty to the children of its labourers, namely, that of educating them.

CHAPTER IV.

Finance.

83. **Challenge Regarding the Cost of the Scheme.**—The nature of the scheme proposed for the expansion and improvement of primary education in Bengal has been explained in the Special Officer's (1921) Report and in the earlier chapters of this one. On the capital side in the country districts the *sites* are expected to be given free, while those in the towns that cannot be secured free are to be paid for at market rates. In country districts *buildings* are to be of mat or mud and thatch, Government providing such small funds as may be needed for buying posts, windows, doors, and such materials as cannot be supplied by the villagers themselves. The cost in money for a school of 50 boys is usually to be Rs. 300 only (£20). In the towns the buildings proposed are somewhat better in most cases, but still *kutchas*, and as these *kutchas* structures cannot be erected from loan money, an alternative estimate for simple *pucca* buildings has been put forward. Each boy has been allowed 6 square feet of floor space, but from this meagre allowance he has to give up some for the passage ways, for the teachers' tables and chairs and for the blackboard. The *equipment* has been cut down to the minimum, the children being expected to sit on mats on the floor.

84. On the recurring side the cost of the *staff* has been estimated at an average that is rather below what a coolie can earn. Four scales have been suggested for—

- (a) Calcutta.
- (b) the larger municipalities (over 30,000 population),
- (c) the smaller municipalities (under 30,000 population), and
- (d) unions.

These are printed as Appendix I to this Report. *Contingencies* (cleaning, pens, ink, paper, registers, and other incidentals) have been reckoned at eight annas per boy per annum in the unions and at twelve annas in the towns. For a school of 50 boys this comes to about Rs. 2 per mensem in the unions, and to about Rs. 3 per mensem in the towns. *Repairs* have been estimated at the same very moderate rate. In the towns the average annual cost per boy is just over Rs. 10 and in the country just under Rs. 7.

85. If there are any critics of these proposals on the ground that they are extravagant or "too costly," it is hoped that they will be so good as to show how economies can be effected under any of these heads without the sacrifice of the moderate degree of efficiency that is aimed at.

86. One other point is perhaps open to attack. It may be said by economists that the "school areas" might be larger and the schools fewer. The majority of parents of children of 6—10 years of age are inclined to ask that the circles should be of less and not more than half a mile in radius. Most careful consideration has been given to the point and the half-mile school area seems to be the most economical and practical that can be adopted with young children.

87. **Dissipation of Small Funds is Equivalent to their waste.**—If then further economies can be effected under none of these heads, if the organisation and estimates proposed are at the minimum cost for securing a fair degree of efficiency, it is of no use to cut them down. There is a line below which economy becomes waste. Money spent on a too cheap boat or ladder is wasted and worse, for it endangers life and limb. Money spent on a too cheap public system of education is wasted and endangers the national well-being. The new funds that may be placed at our disposal must not be too widely dissipated, but should be spent in such a way as will produce the maximum of effect wherever the new system is introduced.

88. The uselessness of spreading even large sums too widely may be seen by considering the fact that there are at present over 47,000 primary schools in Bengal. If an increase of Re. 1 per month is given to one teacher in each school, the increase in the monthly bill is nearly half a lakh while the

annual expenditure is increased by Rs. 5,64,000! It has already been pointed out in paragraph 44 above that if Government undertook to pay only one teacher in each school a salary of Rs. 20 the monthly bill for this alone would approach ten lakhs, and the annual cost would amount to Rs. 1,12,80,000! Yet in neither of these cases would an expansion or improvement in primary education result which could be regarded as commensurate with the expenditure.

89. **Municipalities.**—The municipal towns are comparatively thickly populated and are limited in number, they therefore constitute a suitable field for the full operation of the proposed organization. Omitting Calcutta, Darjeeling, and Kurseong which are special cases; and Bhola in the Bakerganj District and Rajbari in the Faridpur District which are in the process of becoming municipalities, we are left with 113 towns. Detailed schemes have been worked out for all these in consultation with the local authorities. The details of their present financial conditions are summarized in Appendix K, and of the conditions proposed in Appendix L(a) to the Report. The following tables summarize the total (i) recurring, and (ii) capital cost of all the schemes together:—

(i)—Recurring.

Number of towns.	Number of schools.	Staff.	Contingencies.	Repairs.	Rent.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
113	565	5,64,638	58,281	25,278	332	7,09,529

(ii)—Capital.

Number of towns.	Number of pupils.	Sites.	Buildings.	Total of Sites and Buildings.	Equipment.	Total of Sites, Buildings and Equipment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
113	70,155	7,70,550	Various styles 19,05,550 or pucca 35,05,750	26,76,100 or 42,76,300	1,90,105	28,66,205 or 44,66,405

90. **Recurring Cost:**—The present recurring cost of the schools in these towns is made up as follows (see Appendix J):—

	Rs.
Government	1,37,777
Municipalities	66,477
Fees	3,87,343
Contributions	62,864
Total	6,54,461

In the primary schools and primary departments of high and middle schools, 67,687 boys are being educated. In the new primary schools, apart from those primary departments that may continue to exist, provision is to be made for 70,155 boys who would be far better housed and placed under teachers of improved qualification and fixed pay, while the schools would be properly situated and organised, and therefore conveniently capable of further extension and improvement as the necessity may arise. The increase of cost is (Rs. 7,09,529—Rs. 6,54,461) Rs. 55,068. This is a comparatively small

sum, but it must be noted that the schools would not be free if only this increase were to be provided, for the amount derived from fees is a very large item in the present bill. It is plain that the Government of Bengal and the municipalities will have to determine how far they are prepared to go at present in the direction of making primary education free. The view of the Special Officer is that municipalities which cannot afford to make it free all at once should be encouraged to collect the fees themselves from those parents who can afford them, to state a fixed proportion of free places for each school according to local circumstances, and gradually to enlarge the number of free places till it becomes possible altogether to abolish the fee system by means of an education cess. If, however, Government desire to make primary education free at once in these municipalities they can do so at a new cost of (Rs. 7,09,529 less their present contribution Rs. 1,37,777 and the existing municipal grants Rs. 66,477) Rs. 5,05,275 per annum.

91. **Capital Cost.**—The capital cost of the complete scheme for all the municipalities, making use wherever possible of existing buildings, amounts to Rs. 28,66,205 if light structures are used as decided upon in consultation with the individual local authorities. Unfortunately, neither the Government of Bengal nor the local authorities are in a position to find the whole or even one-half of this sum out of current revenue all at once. To meet this difficulty, programmes have been drawn up for all the municipalities except about a dozen in which they are not needed. The number of years devoted to building varies from two to ten according to the size of the work to be accomplished. The programmes have been summarized for ready reference in Appendix L. The disadvantage of this programme-plan is that, while all the ratepayers would have to pay for it from the beginning, some of them would have to wait a number of years before their own areas were provided with schools. The great advantage is that the schools would be erected without any debt being incurred. The average cess per ratepayer during the years of the programme would be less than two annas per month or about one rupee six annas per annum, while after the building was finished it would drop to less than one anna two pice per month or slightly over one rupee a year.

92. The alternative to—(i) immediate payment from current revenue, or (ii) the programme-plan is (iii) the adoption of a loan policy. Unfortunately, on this plan it is not possible to proceed to the erection of *kutcha* buildings which might disappear through fire, storm, or neglect before the loan was repaid. If a loan policy is to be adopted the buildings must be of a permanent character. A general estimate of Rs. 5 per square foot of plinth area has been adopted, each boy being given 10 square feet of floor space including verandahs and the thickness of the walls. Equipment may be paid for gradually out of current revenue and need not be discussed here in detail.

93. The cost of sites and such buildings for complete schemes in 113 municipalities amounts to Rs. 42,76,300. (See column (c) of the table (ii)—*Capital* in paragraph 89 above.) Including interest and a sinking fund for repayment in 25 years, together reckoned at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a loan for this amount would need an annual budget provision of Rs. 3,63,486 for 25 years. This is a large but not an impossible sum and, if voted by the Legislative Council, would solve a very difficult problem. If it is to be divided between Government and local authorities very great difficulties will be experienced and a long delay must be anticipated. The view of the Special Officer for Primary Education is that if Government has determined to place primary education on a sound footing it is advisable to face this expenditure courageously and to commence the work of land acquisition and building without delay, providing the requisite funds (Rs. 3,63,486) in their annual budget.

94. **One School in each Municipality.**—Government might prefer to start the scheme by presenting each town with one central school of suitable size housed in a permanent building. The sites would cost approximately Rs. 1,61,000, the buildings Rs. 11,03,000, and equipment Rs. 66,000 or an approximate total of Rs. 13,30,000. This sum taken as a loan, and costing $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for interest and sinking fund for 25 years, would demand an annual budget provision of Rs. 1,13,050. This would be a definite advance and would make a very widespread provision for sound primary education,

setting up a new standard. The approximate recurring cost of these schools would be Rs. 2,30,000 per annum which, if shared equally between Government and the local bodies, would demand Rs. 1,15,000 from each. The number of boys accommodated would be 22,050. If Government should decide to make these schools all free without making any demand whatever on local bodies at this stage, budget provision would be needed for (Loan Rs. 1,13,050 plus recurring charges Rs. 2,30,000) Rs. 3,43,050, or say, three and a half lakhs of rupees.

95. Recurring and Capital Costs Together.—In order to make complete provision for all the schools in all the municipalities on a free basis without making any charge on the local funds, Government would have to provide in the annual budget (Recurring Costs Rs. 7,09,529 plus Loan Charges Rs. 3,63,486) Rs. 10,73,051 or (say) ten and three quarter lakhs of rupees. This would represent a new Government expenditure of (Rs. 10,73,015—present Government grants Rs. 1,37,777) Rs. 9,35,238, remitting the present municipal grants for some other purpose, perhaps for the education of girls or for vocational education.

96. Division of Cost between Government and the Municipalities.—Whatever may be the reason, municipalities as a whole are at present not inclined to offer a guarantee of their half of the cost of their schemes although these are admitted to be economical and suitable in all other respects to the requirements of the situation. The cost of half of the scheme, however inexpensive in itself, amounts to a very large percentage as compared with other existing municipal taxes, and even now these often cause attachment of goods when vigorously collected. Government is therefore faced with the alternatives of compelling municipalities to find their half share, or of relaxing their present half-and-half offer and making a larger provision from the funds of the Provincial Government. (The decisions on such questions must rest with the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council.) If compulsion is to be adopted, a careful survey of the finances of each municipality will have to be undertaken, perhaps by the Local Self-Government Department. Upon this survey would be founded a classification of the towns according to their ability to pay a half share, or more or less, towards the cost of their own scheme. Certain data are given in columns 7 to 20 of Appendix K. These are incomplete owing to the failure of some municipalities, to assist the enquiry by giving the desired information, but they indicate the nature of a possible basis of classification. It has to be remembered, however, that some municipalities may be taxing their citizens higher than others in order to carry out public services. It would not be fair to regard those which are already raising a comparatively large revenue as necessarily those which are richer than others which are not taxing nearly up to their full power.

97. It would seem to be desirable for Government, in order to break the present tradition of inefficient primary education and to set a better example, either to take up on very generous terms the complete schemes of those municipalities which are willing to do anything in the matter, or to present one school to each municipality at once, as suggested, in paragraph 94 above, and then to reconsider the general position with a view to taking the next step.

98. Non-Municipal Areas.—Since there are about 7,220 village unions in the Province of Bengal, it is clear that the Special Officer and his small staff could not hope to survey the whole of the rural areas in detail, with a view to making out schemes for them all, in the limited time at their disposal. The working out of union schemes and consultation with the villagers, especially, as is often the case, where there are disagreeing parties concerned, is a protracted business. This is the more so since the ideas underlying the schemes are still unfamiliar to the educated and the uneducated alike. Nevertheless, the substantial number of 204 unions has been worked out, including the whole of the Hooghly District and samples in all the other districts. From the facts and figures so secured it is possible to arrive at fairly definite conclusions regarding the cost of providing the

whole of Bengal with a primary school organization that will be capable of development and improvement!

99. **Total Cost of Non-Municipal Areas in Bengal.**—The average cost of a union organization is about Rs. 2,000 capital and Rs. 2,300 recurring. Multiplying these figures by the number of unions we get Rs. 1,44,40,000 capital and Rs. 1,66,06,000 recurring as the total cost of developing all the rural areas in Bengal. These are, of course, terrifying figures, and their contemplation merely has a paralysing effect upon the will. If England had begun by trying to envisage the total cost of educating all her people, nothing would ever have been done. It would have been like the old story of the centipede which stopped to consider in what order it moved its many legs, and was consequently quite unable to proceed thereafter. Bengal, like England, and the wiser centipedes, must get on with the business in hand with the resources that are available without giving too much heed to the expense involved in a complete scheme, and so overcome the difficulties step by step. England took 28 years to secure the opportunity of free primary education for all her people, and found in the process of that time that the necessary resources became available as the results of her partial measures became effective.

100. **The Hooghly District.**—If the whole of the Hooghly District were provided with schools a splendid start would have been made. This would cost Rs. 2,20,700 capital and Rs. 2,91,813 recurring (*vide* Appendix N). The trouble is that the natural conservatism of the people and the paralysis caused by their recent political exploitation have for the present destroyed the hope that the people generally will impose an educational cess upon themselves voluntarily. It is not the amount of the cess that constitutes the difficulty, for it is clear that if they set their minds towards having free primary education, the people could pay a cess which would amount to an average of less than one rupee a year on the rateable holdings if Government were to pay half the recurring cost of the schemes. It is the idea and fear of taxation in any shape or form for whatever purpose that is hated and misunderstood so completely. Conditions being such as they are they must be accepted till a better understanding prevails. In the circumstances, the Special Officer has felt it to be his duty to advise the Hon'ble Minister of Education that a general offer should be made to unions of the whole of the actual money required for the capital cost of the schemes, and one-half of the recurring cost for about three years, without demanding from the union boards the levy of a cess or an exact guarantee of the payment of the other half of the recurring cost. This would enable any union board to build and equip the necessary public schools and to utilize whatever money they could raise from fees, contributions, district and union board grants, etc., to make up the half of the cost of the scheme that, as they would understand, it would be their duty to find, even if they were to fall short at first of the full amount required by them.

101. An example may be taken to show what is meant. Let it be supposed that in a given union one school of 100 boys and three for 50 boys are needed and that the union board with Government help has erected all the necessary buildings. The recurring cost would be—

School No.	Boys.	Staff.	Contingencies.	Repairs.	Total.
I ...	100	Rs. 600	Rs. 50	Rs. 50	Rs. 700
II ...	50	360	25	25	410
III ...	50	360	25	25	410
IV ...	50	360	25	25	410
Total ...	250	1,680	125	125	1,930

The total annual recurring cost is Rs. 1,930. Of this Government would give a grant of Rs. 965 pointing out to the union board that it would

be their duty to find a like amount. If the existing district board grant to the schools in the union were Rs. 65 per annum, Rs. 900 would remain to be found by the union board. Compared with the income of the average union board this is a large sum. If an average fee of three annas a month were charged for all the boys whom the schools are capable of accommodating, the fee income would be Rs. 562-8-0 per annum, still leaving Rs. 337-8-0 to be produced from contributions and ordinary union board funds. It is plain that, in the absence of an education cess, great difficulty must be experienced by union boards in giving an honest guarantee for their full share, and some may give way to the temptation of inducing teachers to sign receipts for the full amount of their pay, though in receipt of only a part of it. Experience has already shown that this is not an imaginary danger.

102. If, however, Government pay their half without asking for a definite guarantee of the other half, the Government grants will be very substantially increased as compared with the existing grants, and the onus of improving the schools further will rest on the local people. As has already been explained in paragraph 48 above in the schools of 50 boys, for instance, it will be possible to guarantee to one teacher Rs. 15 a month from Government funds alone. It is important that the union boards should estimate and fix the amount of their local contribution from time to time, so that their members may receive a training in sound and exact public finance in however small a way, and so that the teachers may receive fixed salaries, however small, and feel that they are in a real sense public servants, however humble.

103. Schemes for all the unions in the district having been submitted, the Hooghly District Board were recently asked by telegram whether they could name enough union boards to use Rs. 60,000 this year on capital expenditure for this kind of scheme. They sent the names of enough unions to cover Rs. 32,000, but, of course, they had neither time nor opportunity to make proper enquiries, or to explain to the union boards the generous nature of the proposals. It is hoped that propaganda work of the right kind will be widely undertaken by public and private bodies so that effect may be given to the suggestion, if it receives the sanction of Government.

104. At the same time every possible source of local revenue should be explored with the utmost care. Some interesting proposals have been made for the purpose of raising money. (i) It has often been suggested that the village chowkidars should be made a part of the central police system, and that the chowkidari tax should be devoted to education. This suggestion even if carried into effect does not meet the case for no new money is brought into play, and the taxes of the Provincial Government would have to be increased. The presidents of the unions would also lose a certain amount of their prestige. (ii) Another common proposal is that the numbers of the chowkidars should be reduced and the wages of the remainder increased, the balance of the savings being devoted to education, *e.g.*, where nine chowkidars are now employed on Rs. 6 per mensem each (total Rs. 54 per mensem, or Rs. 648 per annum), two on Rs. 12 per month each may be employed in close attendance on the president, a saving of Rs. 30 per month or Rs. 360 per annum being effected. This would pay for the staff of one school of 50 boys. (iii) It has also been suggested that district boards should be empowered to raise a land cess for the purpose. (iv) Increased economy in the police and the administration generally are frequently recommended. These suggestions are set forth here because they have often been pressed but a consideration of their soundness or otherwise does not fall within the scope of this report.

105. **Other Districts.**—Schemes have been worked out in all the districts of Bengal so that all the district boards should have the opportunity of discovering by experiment the effect of providing free primary education among their people. The general idea is that Government should pay for the capital and for half the recurring cost of these schemes, and that, if the union authorities do not agree to providing their share, the district board

should provide the other half for a fixed term of three to five years. The union would receive the benefit of a set of properly distributed school buildings and would enjoy free primary education for the period of the experiment without any cost to itself. At the end of the period the people would have to make up their minds as to whether they would go back to the fee system or levy the necessary small education cess. The district board would then transfer their funds to other unions, choosing first those which showed the greatest signs of self-help. In this way the opportunity of free primary education with a clear knowledge of its financial implications would be offered to the people of rural areas. Details regarding the schemes that . . have been worked out are tabulated in a condensed form in Appendix N.

CHAPTER V.

Conclusion.

106. It appears to be necessary to sum up the contents of this Report in a few sentences for the benefit of those who are too busy to read the Report itself.

107. **Chapter I.**—After referring to the orders of Government, Chapter I is devoted to a summary of the previous Report with emphasis upon the principles of—

- (a) the proper distribution of the schools,
- (b) the concentration of the children,
- (c) the popularization of the schools, and
- (d) the co-ordination of primary schools with the other parts of the school organization.

The four steps which progress must follow are then stated, and these are followed by notes on the curriculum, the grading of schools, and an alternative Roman Bengali Script. The chapter closes with a reference to the resolution of Government (No. 1284 Edn., dated 2nd July 1921) asking for opinions on the Report of 1921, and references to some of those opinions.

108. **Chapter II.**—This chapter deals with what has been done in connection with the new developments. It begins with a division of the work as between municipal and rural areas. The municipal problem is then discussed in detail and various methods of finding the capital and recurring costs of the scheme are outlined. The rural problem is then taken up and experiments that are being tried by various district boards are described. The proposed methods of providing capital and recurring funds are next dealt with. The necessity for propaganda work is urged. The chapter closes with some account of the difficulties that have been experienced.

109. **Chapter III.**—The third chapter deals with three comparatively minor problems, *viz.*, Darjeeling, Calcutta, and Mills, Factories, and Cantonments. The first is dealt with in some detail as showing what a determined municipality can do with a loan policy. It is admitted that the circumstances are exceptional in the hill town, but a good example has been set. Calcutta is only to be regarded as a "minor problem" when compared with the tremendous problem of Bengal as a whole. This Report does not pretend to deal with Calcutta in detail, but merely to render some slight account of the matter. Mills, factories, and cantonments are also shortly dealt with in this Report but the whole matter will have to be thrashed out separately as soon as trade shows signs of a definite improvement.

110. **Chapter IV.**—This is the most important part of the Report dealing, as it does, with finance. It begins with a challenge as to the possibility of reducing the cost of the scheme as a whole or in any of its parts. A warning against the wasteful dissipation of funds follows. The municipal section of the general problem is then discussed on the sides of its recurring and capital cost. This is followed by an explanation of the difficulties of meeting capital expenditure, with suggestions as to how they may perhaps be overcome. The implications of giving one free school to each municipality are next set forth for the consideration of Government. The difficult question of the due proportions in which the expenditure on primary education should be shared by Government and the local authorities is raised and tentative suggestions made towards its answer.

111. Non-Municipal areas are then taken up and a glance given at the tremendous cost involved in providing primary education for all the vast rural areas and populations of Bengal. The whole of the Hooghly District has been worked out in union schemes, giving a fairly extensive sample of the probable cost of the new proposals. A suggestion is made that Government should make an offer of all the actual money required for capital expenditure and one-half of the recurring cost without the demand of an actual

guarantee of the other half from the union boards who are at present so awkwardly situated in respect of taxation and finance generally. Other districts have had sample unions worked out in them, so that the whole problem can now be faced with a fairly sound knowledge of the difficulties, financial and otherwise, that have to be overcome.

112. It is now plain that the problem of the provision of improved and extended facilities for primary education in the municipal and rural areas of Bengal can be solved without any cost to the poorest of the people if (a) Government can and will provide half the cost of the schemes, and (b) the rate-payers, through their local representatives, will provide the other half. This latter can be done at a cost which amounts only to a very small fraction of what they spend on *pan* (betel-nut). Is this too much to ask of a people whose spirituality has been proclaimed by their poets, their orators, their statesman, and their press? If so, the only possible remaining course of action is to summon a conference of the local representatives of the people, to enquire what smaller amount, if anything, they are prepared to pay, and for the Government of Bengal to decide whether they will (i) accept the offer whatever it may be and impose general taxation for providing the necessary balance, or (ii) compel the local bodies to pay more than they offer willingly, or (iii) abandon for the present the attempt to educate the masses of the people. Surely, it is impossible that this last will be the mandate of the people of Bengal to their first responsible Minister of Education.

APPENDIX A.

Paragraphs 49 and 50 from the 1921 Report on "The Expansion and Improvement of Primary Education."

"49. A brief statistical review is given in this paragraph and the next of the existing condition of primary education in the different provinces of India, and particularly in the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay."

TABLE I.

(a) This table shows the number of primary schools and their scholars in the different provinces, the average strength of a primary school and the average number of square miles served by a boys' primary school:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	1918-19.										1917-18.	
	NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR—			NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR—			AVERAGE STRENGTH OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR—		Area in square miles.	Square miles served by one Primary School for boys.	Number of Primary Schools (boys and girls).	Number of pupils (boys and girls).
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bengal	34,278	10,647	44,925	1,144,885	239,316	1,384,201	33.4	22.4	78,699	2.2	44,111	1,409,316
Madras	29,952	2,057	32,009	1,250,796	150,198	1,400,994	41.7	73	142,330	4.7	31,723	1,401,774
Bombay	10,647	1,321	11,968	798,200	93,694	891,894	57.1	70.8	123,065	11.5	11,142	650,830
United Provinces ...	11,507	1,146	12,653	686,940	29,822	716,762	59.6	34.4	106,402	9.2	11,952	706,549
Bihar and Orissa ...	23,052	2,600	25,652	635,122	60,133	695,256	27.5	23.1	83,282	3.6	25,827	711,715
Punjab	5,172	951	6,123	246,771	42,919	289,690	47.7	45.1	99,251	19.1	6,038	785,589
Delhi	120	19	139	5,796	798	6,594	48.3	42	573	4.7	...	...
Burma	6,353	963	7,316	206,382	23,385	229,767	32.4	34.6	230,839	36.3	7,614	347,869
Central Provinces ...	3,841	324	4,165	257,506	18,207	275,713	67	56.1	99,623	25.9	4,109	286,770
Assam	3,924	347	4,271	161,804	10,794	172,598	41.2	31.1	53,015	13.6	4,212	177,721
North-West Frontier Provinces.	618	47	665	25,398	3,045	28,443	41	64.7	13,193	21.3	626	27,502

It will be seen that Bengal has the largest number of primary schools and Madras the largest number of scholars. A comparison between the figures for the two years shows that although there was an increase in the number of primary schools in Bengal, there was a marked decline in the number of pupils. The average strength of a primary school in Bengal is less than that in almost all other provinces of India. Further, the number of square miles (average) served by a boys' primary school in Bengal is 2.2 and is less than the corresponding figure in any other province. This clearly goes to show that what is needed in Bengal is not an increase in the number of primary schools but their proper and systematic organisation and distribution on a well-defined plan. The financial difficulty involved in the acceptance of such a policy in Bengal is the first problem for solution; for in this province the existing expenditure on primary schools is deplorably low, as will appear from the table below.

TABLE II.

(b) The following table shows the total expenditure on primary schools, the average annual cost of teaching a pupil in a primary school and the average annual fee per pupil in a boys' primary school in the different provinces of India—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	1918-19.					1916-17.
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM ALL SOURCES ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR—			Average annual cost of teaching a pupil in a boys' primary school.	Average annual cost of teaching a pupil in a girls' primary school.	Average annual fee per pupil in a boys' primary school.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	40,63,090	7,39,666	48,02,756	3.5	3.0	1 11 0
Madras	66,51,368	13,88,014	80,39,382	5.3	9.2	0 9 9
Bombay	79,04,355	12,47,742	91,52,097	12.9 ^a	13.3	0 11 11
United Provinces ...	31,42,953	3,23,349	34,66,302	4.5	8.1	0 7 0
Bihar and Orissa ...	27,44,096	3,06,050	30,50,146	4.3	5.0	1 9 3

^a Now Rs. 15.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	1918-19				1916-17.	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM ALL SOURCES ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR—			Average annual cost of teaching a pupil in a boys' primary school.	Average annual cost of teaching a pupil in a girls' primary school.	Average annual fee per pupil in a boys' primary school.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Punjab ...	18,89,396	4,25,543	23,14,939	7.6	9.9	0 9 9
Delhi ...	75,993	12,764	86,757	13.1	15.9	...
Burma ...	9,43,936	1,73,124	11,17,060	4.5	5.1	0 11 5
Central Provinces ...	18,12,709	2,10,244	20,22,953	7.0	11.5	0 1 7
Assam ...	7,06,066	63,157	7,69,223	4.3	5.8	0 0 7
North-West Frontier Province.	2,23,103	35,156	2,58,259	8.7	11.5	0 9 2

It will be seen from the above table that the cost of educating a pupil in either a boys' or a girls' primary school is smallest in Bengal. It has been already shown in Table I that the average strength of a primary school in Bengal is also comparatively low. The conviction that is forced on the mind is that the cost of primary education in Bengal is far below the lowest possible level of efficiency. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the rates of fees in primary schools of Bengal are higher than those in any other province. Thus the people in Bengal voluntarily contribute more to the cost of primary education than the people of other provinces. The expenditure from public sources in Bengal is, however, small in comparison with that in Bombay and Madras. This will appear from the table below.

TABLE III.

(c) This table shows the total expenditure on primary schools from different sources, the percentage of expenditure from different sources and the average expenditure per head of population from provincial revenues on primary schools:—

1918-19.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS FROM—						PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—				Total population (male and female).	COST PER HEAD OF POPULATION FROM PROVINCIAL REVENUES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR—	
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial.	District.	Municipal.	Fees and private sources.		Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bengal—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
For males ...	13,35,071	6,02,530	72,087	17,50,669	3,02,733	40,63,090	32.8	14.8	1.8	50.6	...	...	...
„ females ...	3,25,396	1,49,145	29,899	54,015	1,81,211	7,39,666	44.0	20.2	4.0	21.8	...	...	...
Total ...	16,60,467	7,51,675	1,01,986	18,04,684	4,83,944	48,02,756	34.5	15.6	2.1	47.8	45,483,077	*022	*007
Madras—													
For males ...	34,27,267	11,28,600	3,34,182	7,01,113	10,60,206	66,51,368	51.5	17.0	5.0	26.5	...	...	...
„ females ...	7,91,408	1,26,053	44,188	47,202	3,79,163	13,88,014	57.0	9.1	3.2	30.7	...	...	...
Total ...	42,18,675	12,54,653	3,78,370	7,48,315	14,39,369	80,39,382	52.5	15.6	4.7	27.2	41,405,404	*083	*019
Bombay—													
For males ...	52,16,978	4,32,916	11,75,625	4,31,467	6,47,379	79,04,355	66.0	5.5	14.9	13.6	...	...	...
„ females ...	4,04,236	1,62,835	3,71,224	46,496	2,62,941	12,47,742	32.4	13.0	29.8	24.8	...	...	...
Total ...	56,21,214	5,95,751	15,46,849	4,77,953	9,10,320	91,52,097	61.4	6.5	16.9	15.2	19,653,249	*265	*02

It will appear from the above table that Madras, which has a population less than that of Bengal, contributes 51.5 per cent. from provincial revenues, 17.0 per cent. from district funds and 5.0 per cent. from municipal funds or a total of 73.5 per cent. from public sources to the expenditure on primary schools for boys; and Bombay, which has a population less than half the population of Bengal, contributes 66.0, 5.5, 14.9 per cent. respectively, from the same sources, or a total of 86.4 per cent. from public sources; whereas Bengal contributes 32.8 per cent. from provincial revenues, 14.8 per cent. from district funds, 1.8 per cent. from municipal funds, or a total of 49.4 per cent. only from public sources to the expenditure on primary schools for boys. Moreover, the total expenditure on primary schools in Bengal compares very unfavourably with that either in Madras or in Bombay. The cost per head of population from provincial revenues is also very low in Bengal in comparison with Bombay and Madras. It is very desirable that the expenditure on primary schools of Bengal should be increased considerably and that Government should contribute more generously towards the cost of primary education in this province.

TABLE IV.

50. (a) This table shows the classification of primary schools according to the system of management in the presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay:—

1918-19.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				Grand Total of Primary Schools.	Grand Total of Pupils.	Percentage of publicly managed schools.	Percentage of privately managed schools.
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District and Municipal Boards.		Aided by Government or District or Municipal Boards.		Unaided.					
	Number of primary schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of primary schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of primary schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of primary schools.	Number of pupils.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bengal—												
For males ...	123	4,326	2,846	117,024	27,609	918,107	3,700	105,423	34,278	1,144,885	...	...
„ females ...	68	2,780	28	929	8,645	197,757	1,906	37,850	10,647	239,316	...	...
Total ...	191	7,106	2,874	117,953	36,254	1,115,864	5,606	143,273	44,925	1,384,201	6.9	93.1
Madras—												
For male ...	231	12,519	7,356	422,140	19,507	735,849	2,858	80,288	29,952	1,250,796	...	...
„ females ...	201	24,605	831	47,746	937	73,397	88	4,460	2,057	150,198	...	...
Total ...	432	37,124	8,187	469,886	20,444	809,246	2,946	84,738	32,009	1,400,994	26.9	73.1
Bombay—												
For males ...	23	2,388	8,693	517,355	1,775	80,908	156	7,549	10,647	608,200	...	...
„ females ...	9	1,045	938	67,776	361	23,648	13	1,135	1,321	93,604	...	...
Total ...	32	3,433	9,631	585,131	2,136	104,556	169	8,684	11,968	701,804	80.7	19.3

It will be seen from the above table that the percentage of publicly managed primary schools in Bengal is only 6.9, in Madras it is 26.9 and in Bombay 80.7. This shows that in Bengal the local authorities have not yet taken up in full their responsibility in regard to mass education. The primary schools in this presidency are mainly of the teacher-manager type. They grow and die at the will of the teachers.

(b) The strongest impression left on the mind after carefully considering the state of primary education in Bengal is the lack of any definite systematisation which might enable us at any time, to judge how far the problem is really being solved and to ensure that the limited funds at our disposal are spent to the best possible effect. It is to the construction of such a system that we must now turn.”

APPENDIX B.

A suggested alternative Roman-Bengali script.

(a) A comparison between—

(i) the number of symbols that a child has to learn to read and write in ordinary Bengali (over 500):—

[illegible]

and (ii) the number (24) that would have to be learned under the new system :—

a i u e o y k g n c j t' d' t d p b m r l h s q ng

(b) The hand-writing of the new alphabet would be based on three pairs of simple forms :—

(i) Write *c* Practise :— *cutt* Write *z* Practise :— *nmfs*

(ii) Write *o* Practise :— *o a g d d* Write *c* Practise :— *c e s*

(iii) Write *f* Practise:— *j g y* * Write *l* Practise:— *h k l l*

(c) What the pandit would have to learn (the child would omit the present Bengali characters):—

অ a	আ aa	ক k	খ kh	গ g	ঘ gh	ঙ n
ই i	ঈ i	চ ch	ছ chh	জ j	ঝ jh	ঞ n
উ u	ঊ u	ট t	ঠ th	ড d	ঢ dh	ণ n
এ e	ঐ ae	ত t	থ th	দ d	ধ dh	ন n
ও o	ঔ ao	প p	ফ ph	ব b	ভ bh	ম m
ৱ ri	য় y	য jj		র r		ল l
৺ li		হ h	: h	ড় rr	ঢ় rh	/
		স s	শ sh	ক্ষ q	ষ sh	ং ng

০ 0, ১ 1, ২ 2, ৩ 3, ৪ 4, ৫ 5, ৬ 6, ৭ 7, ৮ 8, ৯ 9.

নিয়মাবলী :—(১) উচ্চারিত হইলেই স্বরবর্ণ ব্যবহার কর।
(২) যুক্ত অক্ষর হইলে একটা অক্ষরের পর আর একটা অক্ষর লিখ।

Rules—1. Insert vowels wherever sounded.
2. Place combined consonants next each other.

NOTE.—n- n° n' and n may be used to distinguish ঙ ঞ ণ ন, and SH to distinguish শ from ষ if necessary.

APPENDIX C.

No. 1284 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 2nd July 1921.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal, Education Department.

The late Government of Bengal, convinced of the necessity for the expansion of primary education in the Presidency and desirous of bringing the Bengal Primary Education Act, 1919, into effective operation, placed Mr. E. E. Biss, of the Indian Educational Service, on special duty in August 1920, with instructions to scrutinise the returns received under the Act, to make a careful survey of the conditions of primary education both in municipal and rural areas and to formulate a programme for its expansion throughout the Presidency. The report of Mr. Biss has been received by the Minister for Education, who desires to acknowledge the capacity with which Mr. Biss has discharged his task. His report is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject, and his suggestions merit careful consideration. It has been decided to publish the report and to invite the opinion on it of local bodies and also of public associations and individuals. The Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) will welcome criticism both of the general principles enunciated in the report and of details connected with the schemes suggested in it. In particular, they will be glad to receive constructive proposals with reference to specific local conditions and in regard to the cost of carrying out these schemes and the sources from which the necessary funds, capital and recurring, are to be derived.

2. There can be no doubt that a wide expansion and definite improvement of primary education is necessary to the welfare of the country, and the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are of opinion that the time has come for the organization of a complete national system of primary schools for Bengal. The object in view is the formation of a network of schools so placed as to be within the reach of every household. To this end, the populated portion of any given locality would be divided into fixed "school areas" each served by a central school designed to accommodate the great majority of the boys of primary school age within the "school area." The

Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919 proceeds on the assumption that a child of primary school age can walk one mile to school. Mr. Biss has suggested a circle of half a mile radius as a rough guide to the size of a "school area," the exact size and shape of each being settled in accordance with local conditions. It has to be remembered in this connection that the larger the area served by one school, the smaller will be the number of schools and the smaller the cost of establishing and conducting them. These schools would be publicly controlled by the local authorities, *i.e.*, the municipalities and the district or union boards. The teachers would be paid salaries instead of making what they can, as at present, from small grants and fees. Opinions are invited upon the best size of the "school area," and also on the subject of the re-establishment of a public examination at the end of a primary school course (*c.f.* paragraphs 30 and 65-69 of the Report).

3. In some localities, it may be possible to exercise compulsion in order to secure the attendance of boys of 6 to 10 years of age, as is contemplated by the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919, but it is recognised that for the present it is not possible to make its application universal. Expressions of opinion as to whether the adoption of compulsory primary education in the future should be taken as a directive idea would be welcomed.

4. The question of the desirability of giving religious instruction in primary schools, with which Mr. Biss has dealt in Chapter IV of the Report, is a difficult one calling for careful consideration, and it is hoped that well-informed views, capable of practical interpretation in actual school conditions, will assist Government in formulating a policy.

5. Mr. Biss has advised that primary and middle schools should together be regarded as the elementary schools of the future. He advocates the gradual raising of the former to the status of the full elementary school as rapidly as may be possible, though he recognises that the process will necessarily take a long time. At present there are five Government normal (or 1st grade training) schools in Bengal and 22 guru-training schools of an improved type, as well as a number of less efficient institutions which are slowly being replaced by training schools of the new type. Mr. Biss suggests the combination of normal and guru-training schools, and the training together at convenient centres of all elementary teachers, *i.e.*, teachers for primary and middle schools, and for the lower classes of high schools where these continue to exist. In his opinion each district should be provided with a combined institution of this kind. The Government of Bengal realise the great importance of the improvement of the training of teachers, but have not as yet come to a decision on the matter. They would value expressions of opinion upon the subject from those who are conversant with it.

6. It is obvious that if there is to be an expansion and improvement of primary education more money must be made available for the purpose. It is beyond the power of Government to bear the whole cost, and the present policy of dividing it between the central and local authorities must, therefore, be continued. The Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are not yet in a position to fix a definite proportion as between these contributing parties, either as a general rule or in relation to local bodies individually. It will take some time to ascertain fully and give effect to the national will in respect of the lines on which the development of primary education should proceed; and in the meantime Government will sympathetically consider any individual schemes that may be put forward, taking into account the circumstances of the locality concerned and the degree of self-help displayed by the local authority. At the same time they invite reasoned opinions as to the manner in which the question of proportion should finally be determined both in regard to capital and recurring expenditure.

7. It is also a matter for careful consideration whether it will be possible to forego the income from fees, which in the past have bulked so largely in the receipts of the schools. While Mr. Biss's proposals make a far larger demand on the Provincial Government, they do not on an average demand more but, on one alternative plan, substantially less than is now being paid in fees, local grants and contributions. His suggestion is that the money should be paid on a different method, *i.e.*, by the rate-payers as a whole. In this way heads of large families would be relieved of some of their expenses, while people who have no children and have fewer expenses would be called upon to pay a small sum for the national good: the average incidence per head in the municipalities for which calculations have been worked out is less than three annas per month. This is, he urges, a form of co-operative effort for the common good, which is calculated to produce far better results, by the provision of a better organisation, a better staff and better buildings and equipment, than is possible in present circumstances. While Mr. Biss strongly advocates this plan he does not exclude the possibility of finding a part of the local contribution from fees, nor do his proposals depend upon making primary education free.

8. Expressions of opinion are invited on the suggestions set forth in the Report in the matter of loans to finance programmes of development, and it may be stated here that the Government of Bengal are prepared to consider the possibility of allowing local bodies to raise loans locally from sources other than Government and of themselves contributing towards the charges involved in the payment of interest and the repayment of capital.

9. The Government of Bengal are already putting the ideas of the Report to a practical test by experiments in certain areas. They will welcome detailed proposals for additional experiments from local bodies who desire to make sure of their ground before going forward with a new policy throughout the areas under their jurisdiction.

10. The new primary system will undoubtedly have to be linked closely with a larger organisation of higher institutions which, together with it, will form a co-ordinated national system designed to meet the requirements of all sections of the people in respect not only of general or cultural instruction, but also of vocational education, *i.e.*, a training primarily intended to fit its recipients for earning a livelihood in some definite industry, trade, or profession. The development of this larger organisation is receiving the attention of the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education).

APPENDIX D.

Copy of opinion of the Chairman, District Board, 24-Parganas, on the (1921) Report of Mr. Biss on the Expansion and Improvement of Primary Education in Bengal, passed at a meeting of the Education Committee of the District Board, 24-Parganas, held on the 15th November 1921.

I have read with considerable pleasure the interesting and comprehensive report of Mr. Biss, and on behalf of the District Board of 24-Parganas, I beg to submit with their approval my observations on the various points raised in the summary and conclusion in Chapter X.

A.—There can be no question that universal literacy should be the end and aim of Government. There are many obstacles in the way, but they should in course of time be overcome. Mr. Biss has gone into the question very sympathetically and has come to the conclusion that unless provision be made in this province for further intellectual equipment of every kind for keeping abreast of the progress made by the boys in other countries, especially in the West, he is sure to lag behind in the competition, when he becomes a full-grown citizen, in the various departments of science, arts and industries, that make up the civilisation of a country. It is for this reason that Mr. Biss points out that it is high time that Bengal should prepare for making an ample provision for enabling its boys and men to hold their own in the struggle for existence that is becoming keener in India day by day. I fully agree with him that provision should be made for universal elementary education, though there are various difficulties, financial and otherwise, in the way which would hamper Bengal from giving effect to this salutary recommendation in the course of a very few years.

B.—It is absolutely necessary that some sort of religious instruction should be given to our boys. It is easy for the Maulvis to give to the Moslem boys lessons in the Holy *Koran*, prayers, etc., but owing to a great diversity of form in the Hindu religion, it would be necessary to select a common method which would not be considered offensive and objectionable by any of the different sects. It would be difficult to avoid these shoals and sandbanks, but it would not be insuperable. A common basis may be discovered if efforts be made, on the grounds of common humanity, common feelings and sentiments founded upon a sense of the common Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The dignity of moral life would itself appeal to the heart of boys as an uplifting power and ennobling sentiment. Government, as usual, must maintain strict neutrality, but should leave to the people—the leaders of the various sects to decide the common ground of Faith and Love on which the religious instructions should be based—in other words, a course of moral instructions should be imparted to the children, which are based upon the moral sense common to all civilised people, with a view to form their character and prepare them for their dealings with men in all phases of life when they come in contact with the world.

C.—The present plan of giving grants-in-aid to schools should continue so long as the scheme of "Co-ordination" suggested in the Report does not bear any fruit. When the organised national system has fully developed, the available public funds should be gradually transferred to that system, and the grant-in-aid should be discontinued. The Report lays stress on "Co-ordination" and advance in a continuous line from the elementary to the highest University stage. But education at every stage, even if it is to be a preparation for the higher stage, ought to have a finality of its own, so that those who have to finish at any intervening stage may leave with an equipment that will fit them better for the work of their life. In a complete scheme there must be both finality at every stage and continuity at the same time, so that there may be no abrupt transition from one stage to another. As regards age, no hard and fast rule should be laid down. In a well-educated family with enlightened surroundings, the rate of progress would be much faster than in a family not so happily situated, and it should not be made so inelastic as to fetter the progress of a boy naturally intelligent above the average. These are indeed matters of detail, but they should not be neglected when the scheme in its broadest aspect comes up for acceptance.

D and E.—The co-ordinated national system of schools, as shown in the diagram on page 21, is the best that has yet been suggested for the gradual development of children's capacity for receiving instructions. It must be followed as closely as possible, and the vocational training should be given in central schools, where steps should be taken fully to realise and remove agricultural and industrial needs of the district, and where vocational teachers should be trained.

It is stated in the Report (see page 21) that the vocational training of the boys commences with their promotion to the Upper Primary School at the age of 10. This is as it should be, but I beg leave to observe that the technical subjects in which they would be trained should not be of uniform character: it should vary according to the varied requirements of a village in group of villages, where certain industries already flourish or where the raw materials could be utilised for manufacture. Agriculture should be the main subject of training in every district of Bengal, but attention should be given to those particular commodities of agriculture which are commercially profitable, and which, according to the peculiar nature of the soil and climate of the locality, are easy of production, so that with a modicum of knowledge which a boy may pick up from the Upper Primary Schools, he may be better fitted to be taken to those branches of agriculture and earn his livelihood, if he cannot proceed up to the Matric or higher standards in his career.

Though we have dilated generally upon the question of extension of Primary Education through Primary Schools, the question of Upper Primary and Middle English Schools should not be left out of view, because it is through them that the boys completing their courses in the Primary Schools would have their regular training. We leave out of consideration the provision for the schools for imparting general literacy education with the remark that the curriculum should be so prescribed that it might not be a strain upon the mental and physical capacity of the boys. The present curriculum is very defective in this direction, and should not be transferred to the reformed schools in a new garb. We have formed an impression from the Report that the semi-vocational classes would not impart such training to the boys as might be continued further through the higher vocational classes, corresponding with the high classes and the Intermediate College classes in a parallel line, without continuing in the literacy side for some time. We think with a due selection of courses the boys can be taught in such a way that a particular boy beginning with the semi-vocational classes might pass on directly to the next higher vocational classes which again might lead on to still higher classes. A Government examination may be held at the end of the study in each of these sets of classes, so that it may be left to a particular boy to continue or discontinue at his option his vocational studies at the end of any of these examinations.

F.—We would heartily support the scheme of Social Welfare Centres if the expenses are not too forbidding. There would, however, be great difficulty in carrying it into effect owing to want of teachers, and so at the outset, one or two centres may be opened in prominent places, and, if they turn out a success, their numbers may be gradually increased. If the value of primary education has to be brought home to the minds of those classes of people who do not realise it at all, it cannot be done better than by demonstration and other methods, as also by propaganda work which shall not only create a taste for literacy, but also create an interest in all these crafts, arts and trades which go hand in hand, and are sometimes so essential to carry on the agricultural industry, as rough carpentry, smithy, ropemaking, etc.

G.—It would facilitate the training of elementary school teachers if each district has training schools of their own.

H and I.—The Union Boards should have real control of elementary education and the Sub-Inspectors must act according to their orders. There must be an Education Board which should be mainly constituted by the election of some of the members of the Union Boards, and all their proceedings and representations must be sent to the District Board. The District Board instead of being made the conduit pipe for the distribution of the pay of teachers should have real power and be allowed to hold communication direct with the Director of Elementary Education, when appointed. In the language of Mr. Biss, "they are not able to understand Secretariat delays, and will lose heart if an interval is allowed to elapse between the moment of their enthusiasm and the commencement of actual work." As we all know that delay acts as a damper, and therefore new and direct methods should be introduced for the prompt disposal of business. The new organisation should appropriately be placed under the Minister of Education and under the Minister of Local Self-Government.

J and K.—Primary education should be made free as soon as possible, but compulsion should not be introduced so long as the people do not appreciate its benefit. From the very beginning freeships and half-freeships should be introduced in every school, the proportion being fixed according to the total number of students. They are to be regulated according to the degree of poverty of the parents or guardians. The number of freeships should be increased gradually till in the fulness of time primary education might become totally free.

If it be the aim to gradually raise the number of primary schools in the rural as well as in the municipal areas, and if Government wish to act in accordance with that object, the District Boards and the Municipalities might be asked to earmark a portion of the funds (in the case of the former a portion out of the funds separately

allotted from the District Fund for the Union Boards when they are established especially in regard to the District Board of 24-Parganas) for the opening of such schools in suitable places within the areas under their jurisdiction. The total number of schools need not be fixed at once, for that would depend upon the funds available for the purpose; but it should be made binding upon each body that it should open a certain number of schools within a fixed period, the irreducible minimum being fixed according to the financial condition of that body. It is needless to add that these bodies should try their best to raise local subscriptions or donations, even by holding out the inducement that the donor's or their relatives' name should be perpetuated by naming the school or particular portion thereof after them.

L.—The crucial problem involved in the scheme of primary education is the method of financing it, and this is to be considered in view of all the circumstances, not only of the people but also of the local bodies in whose jurisdiction the schools are situated. The Provincial Government ought to contribute the whole of the cost incurred on primary education, but if owing to present financial straits they decline to shoulder the capital outlay of about a crore and a half and a recurring expenditure of about one crore and ten lakhs then the reforms proposed in the Report will be held in abeyance for an indefinite period. My District Board would be unable to pay more than what they now pay towards stipends, owing to their having to pay a considerable sum from their own District Fund towards other objects for which they are not responsible. I do not know the pecuniary condition of the other District Boards, and am, therefore, not in a position to say what proportion of their income they would be able to contribute. In these hard times the levy of an Education Cess, is out of the question, as taxation has almost reached its extreme limit, and although in one sense it may be said as increasing the earning capacity of the people, it will, however, have a crushing effect owing to the chronic state of their poverty intensified by the present economic circumstances. Money could at the start be realised by fees and taxing amusements, which however, would not go a great way in meeting expenses, but much help may be rendered thereby. Economy, however, has to be effected in every possible direction. The present system of inspection by men, who have no real and living touch with the boys, of their life and activities, who have no experience of teaching or without any necessary training in themselves, and even without any time at their disposal for any satisfactory inspection, is a real clog and a hindrance rather than a source of strength and inspiration, and the sooner such a system is done away with the better it is for real education. The huge and cumbrous system of direction and inspection by the Director with the help of Assistant Directors, Inspectors, Second Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Assistant Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits absorbing a large share of the Education grant which might be better utilised for the improvement of educational facilities and the pay of teachers, should be done away with as soon as possible. Instead of the present system, a simple decentralised system should be introduced at a less cost which will result in great saving. The real fact is, however, that we must save ourselves by our own exertions and not rely upon any material assistance from extraneous sources, such as the Government of India, in the task of reconstruction. On account of the great need of the people for vocational education as well as the spread of literacy, it would be improper to set aside the scheme framed by Mr. Biss for financial reasons. If financial stringency stands in the way, the proper course would be to proceed gradually so that the full measure of primary education might be reached, if not in 10 years, at least in 15 or 20 years. But we must commence work without delay in consideration of the fact, which is of paramount importance, that unless men are trained from their very boyhood for attaining proficiency in particular arts and industries which is the crying want of Bengal at present, no amount of effort, subsequently made can make up for the lost time and opportunity in a boy's life. We should therefore suggest that instead of establishing at once new lower primary and upper primary schools, the very buildings of which would cost a large sum of money, steps should be taken to utilise the existing materials as far as possible for the following purposes:—

- (1) The *guru*, if found incompetent to teach on the improved lines, should be removed.
- (2) If he be found competent, his pay should be increased in order that he might give full attention to teaching, instead of seeking to try to supplement his salary which distracts his mind from his principal work. He must be given a living wage, and if funds permit, he should be appointed in a graded pay, the maximum to be reached in four or five years. He should be given an opportunity of attending a Teacher's Institution in order that he may have an acquaintance with the scientific methods of training. The passed teacher after a certain period of service in the lower primary school, should not be debarred from bettering his prospects by a promotion to the Upper Primary School, and then, if he be found competent, to a next higher school at an increased salary.
- (3) The buildings where the primary schools are now located, may be abandoned or repaired, if they do or do not fall far short of the sanitary requirements. At the outset it is possible that the locations may not tally with the geographical positions, as sketched out in the Report, of

a mile or half a mile radius, but it should be laid down that the positions of the future schools, in conformity with that principle, might be regulated by starting from the point of the present locations and any irregularity in the present position of the old buildings may be rectified in future when they become old and unfit for use.

- (4) With a view to help the spread of vocational training all over Bengal and reduce the pinch of our financial position, would it not be better to get up dramatic performances as they do in Dorset, in all our rural areas, and place the proceeds and thus stimulate local patriotism and literacy? No doubt the time is far off for the realisation of such an idea, yet steps should be taken for giving such a training as may lead to develop patriotic feeling and at the same time prove beneficial, in a pecuniary point of view, to the general community. If such a view be carried out, then that would obviate to a great extent the necessity for the imposition of an Education Cess, as it has been proposed to do because any such imposition, however necessary, would be a very great hardship to the generality of the people.
- (5) Imposition of an Education Cess in the present economic condition of the country is not at all advisable; it would really be an oppression upon the people, though the object of the imposition would be for their benefit. Yet money is required for financing the scheme for expansion and development of primary education. To a great extent the difficulty may be obviated by inviting the co-operation of the citizens and by introducing a voluntary system of subscription, monthly or annually, which would not be so keenly felt as compulsory payment of taxation, at least the voluntary system of payment is worth experimenting.

M.—I am not in a position to reply to this question.

RESHEE CASE LAW,

Chairman, District Board, 24 Parganas.

APPENDIX E.

Notes on individual Municipalities.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

BURDWAN DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Kalna, Dainhat, Raniganj and Asansol.

Burdwan.—The Commissioners have decided to begin the scheme with one large school. Arrangements are in progress.

Katwa.—No local individuals are willing to build, and the present financial condition of the Municipality prevents any improvement being undertaken just now.

BIRBHUM DISTRICT.

Suri.—The Raja of Hetampur has kindly consented to lend Rs. 12,500 for building primary schools, but the Municipality has not yet made up its mind on the question of the recurring cost of the scheme.

BANKURA DISTRICT.

Bankura.—The scheme is not to be adopted "at present" because fresh taxation would be a "very great hardship."

Vishnupur.—

			Rs.
Capital	...	...	16,575
Recurring	...	...	6,960

The Municipality has offered Rs. 5,525 for capital and Rs. 2,320 for recurring expenditure if Government will give Rs. 11,050 and Rs. 4,640 respectively for the same purposes, *i.e.*, on a one-third to two-thirds basis. The proposal has been sent to Government for sanction.

Sonamukhi.—"Postponed till a more opportune time" owing to "the miserable economic condition of the country and the poor financial position of the Municipality."

MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Tamluk, Chandrakona, Khirpai and Kharar.*

Midnapore.—

	Rs.
Capital	38,700
Recurring	11,960

The Commissioners resolved to pay one-half of the recurring cost of the scheme if Government would pay the other half and the whole of the capital cost. The proposal was sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on 3rd May 1921. No capitalist has yet been found to provide the capital cost.

Ghatal.—

	Rs.
Capital	14,550
Recurring	5,940

The Commissioners resolved that it is not possible to find the capital cost locally, but that if Government would pay it all, and half the recurring cost they could find Rs. 3,000 per annum. Of this, Rs. 2,290-8-0 was carefully estimated in a detailed statement as fee receipts and Rs. 709-8-0 as a municipal contribution. The proposal has been submitted to Government.

Ramjibanpore.—

	Rs.
Capital	3,275
Recurring	2,775

The Commissioners, while throwing doubt upon the policy of "school areas" in small municipalities, and of mixing social classes in schools, and after wishing that the teachers should be paid on a lower scale, agree to carry out the scheme if Government will pay the whole capital and half the recurring cost. They propose to find their half of the latter, viz., Rs. 1,388 from fees. No detailed estimate of this figure was submitted. This has been asked for.

HOOGHLY DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Rishra-Konnagar, Uttarpara, Bhadreswar and Kotrung.†

Hooghly-Chinsurah.—Still under consideration.

Serampore.—Still under consideration. Definite proposals regarding one large central school are expected shortly. Rupees 2,500 a year has already been set aside by the Commissioners who are "whole-heartedly in favour of the scheme proposed."

Champdany.—The scheme has been approved. The question of the imposition of a cess is now under consideration.

Bansberia.—The matter has been postponed on account of present difficulties in the way of levying a cess.

Arambagh.—A resolution was passed by the Commissioners that, owing to the poverty of their town, "the scheme cannot be carried out, unless the Government be pleased to bear the entire capital expenditure." The Commissioners have been asked whether they would levy a cess for their half of the recurring cost if Government were to pay the whole of the capital cost. No reply has been received.

Baidyabati.—The scheme has since been adopted with a few minor modifications. Details are being worked out.

HOWRAH DISTRICT.

Howrah.—The Chairman has recommended the levy of a cess to the Commissioners, and the Vice-Chairman is preparing a "modified scheme" for their consideration.

Bally.—

	Rs.
Capital	15,700
Recurring	6,510

The scheme has been adopted in full and an education cess has been decided upon. Details are now under discussion before Government is approached for sanction.

* Kharar has now accepted the scheme but asks the whole of the capital and three-quarters of the recurring cost from Government.

† Kotrung has since accepted the scheme and is trying to arrange the finance.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-PARGANAS DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Baranagar, Kamarhati, Rajpur,* Baraipur, Jaynagar, South Dum-Dum, North Dum-Dum, South Barrackpore, Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, Garulia,† Baraset, Halisahar, Kanchrapara,‡ Bhatpara, Gobardanga, Baduria and Taki.

Cossipore-Chitpore.—The Municipality have allotted Rs. 20,000 as their half of the capital and Rs. 2,000 as their half of the recurring cost of their first project (School area No. 5) in the scheme placed before them. In accordance with his challenge the Hon'ble the Minister of Education has provided like amounts on the side of Government. It is expected that the school will be erected in the course of the present financial year. Further developments will then be taken into consideration.

Maniktola.—The matter is under consideration. One school will be built this year.

South Suburban (Behala).—A complete scheme was sent to the Municipality by the Special Officer for Primary Education and was adopted in general principle. As the funds for the complete scheme are not forthcoming at present, it was decided to proceed with individual projects as they became possible. Three such projects have now been formulated on a half and half basis. One project involves building for 100 boys with room for expansion, the other two schools, each for 100 boys, are at first to be held in rented buildings. The cost of the schemes are—

	Capital.	Recurring.
	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Barashibhola	6,200	1,230
(B) Barisa	450	1,430
(C) Behala	300	2,100

A site and Rs. 500 towards building have been presented by a private gentleman for project (A), and Professor N. N. Ganguli has guaranteed Rs. 150 per annum towards the recurring cost of project (C) from his own pocket, while the Y. M. C. A. has promised Rs. 300 per annum for the same project. All three projects are awaiting the sanction of Government. The Chairman of the Municipality is the Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Ray, the Vice-President of the Bengal Legislative Council, who succeeded in passing the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919.

Tollyganj.—A modified scheme has been accepted and a cess is to be levied.

Garden Reach.—The matter is under consideration.

Panihati.—

	Rs.
Capital	9,450
Recurring	4,005

The scheme has been accepted conditionally. Correspondence is proceeding.

Tittagarh.—

	Rs.
Capital	15,350
Recurring	7,365

The scheme has been favourably received. Correspondence is proceeding.

Naihati.—"The Commissioners will reconsider the matter as soon as the present financial crisis is over."

Basirhat.—The Municipality has not yet been able to take up the complete scheme, but Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., etc., has given Rs. 2,000 and a site towards the capital cost of one of the schools, and has promised half its recurring cost. The Hon'ble the Minister of Education has accordingly granted similar amounts on the side of Government. It is expected that the school will be completed during this financial year.

Budge-Budge.—

	Rs.
Capital	29,000
Recurring	10,680

The Municipality has accepted the scheme in full and has resolved to follow the "programme" plan of expenditure. Their buildings will be erected and equipped and their whole scheme in working order at the end of the fifth year from the commencement. They are offering Rs. 6,000 per annum for the purpose, Rs. 5,000 from their ordinary income, and Rs. 1,000 from a special education cess. The whole cess is to be collected from the rate-payers on the higher valuations. The scheme has been sent to Government for sanction.

* Rajpur has put forward a revised scheme

† Garulia has since accepted the scheme and decided to levy a cess of half per cent, bringing in Rs. 858 per annum.

‡ Kanchrapara has since decided to make a beginning with the scheme.

NADIA DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Santipur,* Navadwip, Kustia, Kumarkhali, Meherpur, Birnagar and Chakdah.

Krishnagar.—

	Rs.
Capital	29,300
Recurring	6,720

The Municipality accepted the scheme with one slight modification, but asked for the whole of the capital and recurring cost from Government with the exception of Rs. 1,200 per annum which is the amount of their present contribution. Government has not been approached on these lines.

Ranaghat.—

	Rs.
Capital	12,000
Recurring	2,730

The Commissioners accepted the scheme and agreed to levy taxation to meet the recurring expenditure. Their difficulty is with the capital cost, and for raising their half of it they have asked Government to issue Debentures of the value of Rs. 100 to cover Rs. 6,000. The reply of Government is awaited.

MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Murshidabad, Azimganj, Jangipur, Kandi and Dhulian.

Berhampore.*—The matter is forming the subject of correspondence and is again under consideration by the Municipality.

JESSORE DISTRICT.

Jessore.—The Commissioners resolved that they were not in a position to levy a cess owing to the economic condition of the country and their already high taxation. They did not suggest any alternative solution of the problem.

Moheshpur.—

Cost without sites—

	Rs.
Capital	2,300
Recurring	1,230

The Divisional Commissioner's view as well as that of the Magistrate is that this Municipality is a dying one; and that the half and half basis is hard upon it. The Chairman strongly urges the introduction of the scheme and prays for special consideration. Sites are offered free on long leases as a municipal contribution to the capital cost. They now contribute Rs. 108 per annum for primary education, and undertake to raise an additional Rs. 200 by a cess making a total of Rs. 308 out of their share of the recurring cost which amounts to Rs. 615, or a quarter instead of a half share. In view of the support of the Commissioners and Magistrate, these proposals were made to Government. No reply has yet been received.

Kotechandpur.—The Commissioners have decided to levy a cess from April, 1923, or to appoint a committee to go into details.

KHULNA DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Satkhira and Debhatta.

Khulna.†—The Commissioners approved the scheme and offered one-third of the recurring cost, if Government would pay the remaining two-thirds. The local contribution was to include fees. They desired the pay of the teachers to be reduced on the ground that if teachers' salaries were allowed to rise, the cost of education would go beyond the means of the people. They did not offer to pay a share of the capital cost. They considered the levy of a cess to be impossible in the then existing state of the public mind.

* The scheme has since been accepted.
† Has since decided to levy a cess.

DACCA DIVISION.

DACCA DISTRICT.

Dacca.—The scheme is for 12 schools to accommodate 3,200 boys. The Municipality has not felt justified in undertaking the whole scheme at once, but negotiations are in progress regarding several individuals projects. The Commissioners set aside Rs. 5,000 for one of these last year. Sites have been looked out in all the centres of the "school areas," but cannot be acquired till the financial problem is solved.

Narayanganj.—

	Rs.
Capital	48,150*
Recurring	8,865

The scheme has been accepted by the Municipality who unanimously resolved in a meeting of all the Commissioners that they would raise a cess for their behalf of the recurring costs of the scheme, if Government would meet all the capital cost. This proposal has been placed before Government for consideration.

MYMENSINGH DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Muktagacha, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Bazitpur* and Netrakona†.

Mymensingh.—The matter is still under consideration, the recurring costs having recently been revised.

Tangail.—

	Rs.
Capital	2,750
Recurring	4,080

The scheme has been accepted by the Municipality. One-half of the capital cost has been offered by the "Santosh Six Annas Estate." The Commissioners, after most careful consideration, found they could not raise one-half of the recurring cost, and have resolved to find one-third of the cost if Government will grant them the remaining two-thirds. The scheme was sent to Government for sanction in this form. It has been refused because Government insists on the half and half basis.

Kishoreganj.—

	Rs.
Capital	5,400
Recurring	4,260

The scheme has been adopted in full by the Municipality on the half and half basis and the Divisional Commissioner has asked the Special Officer for Primary Education to recommend its acceptance by Government. Certain details are forming the subject of correspondence before Government can be addressed.

FARIDPUR DISTRICT.

Faridpur.—A modified scheme is under consideration and is a subject of correspondence.

Madaripur.—"Considering the present financial crisis, the Commissioners cannot accept the scheme at present."

BARISAL DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Pirojpur.

Barisal.—The principles of the complete scheme were adopted by the Commissioners who decided to proceed with one central school at first, and to offer one-half of its capital and recurring cost if Government will give the other half, the full cost of the project being Rs. 9,600 capital and Rs. 1,800 recurring. Government has been approached for sanction but no reply has hitherto been received.

Nalchiti.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,950
Recurring	605

* Bazitpur has since accepted the scheme but asks for all the capital cost of this scheme and the balance of the recurring cost after deducting their present small grants.

† Netrakona has since accepted the scheme.

This town is small and can easily be served by one central school. It was decided to begin with a municipal free school for 50 boys with two teachers. The principles and estimates of the scheme were adopted by the Commissioners, who decided to offer a site valued at Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 in cash, or Rs. 700 in all on the capital side, if Government would give Rs. 1,250 to make up the value of site, building, and equipment, *i.e.* Rs. 1,950. They have also decided to contribute Rs. 100 per annum from their ordinary funds and Rs. 203 from an educational cess under the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919, or a total of Rs. 303 towards the recurring cost of the scheme, if the Government of Bengal will give an equal amount. The scheme and part of the money was sanctioned by Government in the last financial year, and the balance will be sanctioned this year.

Jhalakati.—

	Rs.
Capital	7,550
Recurring	1,920

After careful consideration, the Commissioners unanimously resolved that the scheme should be accepted. Government was approached by the Municipality for the whole of the funds needed for capital expenditure. The Chairman states that half the recurring cost will be met from the ordinary funds of the Municipality. The Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner are of opinion that half the capital cost could easily be raised in the town among its wealthy merchants. Correspondence is proceeding.

Patuakhali.—Consideration of the scheme is postponed because “the present political movement in the country has greatly hampered the progress of education. Almost all the existing schools are in deplorable condition on account of a major portion of the boys having left the schools. This Municipality is not in a position to make arrangements for primary education without levying an educational cess, the imposition of which is not possible under the present state of things.”

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Cox's Bazar.

Chittagong.—The Commissioners did not feel that they could adopt the scheme all at once, but decided to experiment with a municipal school of their own for 150 boys in an existing building—(a) by collecting the fees themselves and paying them into the municipal treasury; (b) by appointing a staff of five teachers on fixed pay of Rs. 30, Rs. 25, Rs. 20, Rs. 15, and Rs. 10 per month with an allowance of Rs. 225 per annum for contingencies and repairs; and (c) by providing 38 free places. The total annual expenditure of Rs. 1,425 was to be divided equally between Government and the town. Of the municipal share of Rs. 712½ it is estimated that fees will give Rs. 395. The present municipal grant to the school is Rs. 96, and a new expenditure of Rs. 222 per annum is undertaken by the municipality. The sanction of Government was asked in October 1921, but has not yet been received.

TIPPERA DISTRICT.

Comilla.—One central free school for 200 boys is definitely under consideration, and the Commissioners have voted Rs. 725 for their share of its maintenance. It is hoped that it will soon be possible to arrange for the necessary capital expenditure.

Brahmanbaria.—The scheme was approved as a “laudable one,” but the Commissioners felt they could neither pay their share from their ordinary funds nor venture to levy a special cess at present.

Chandpur.—

	Rs.
Capital	37,900
Recurring	10,280

The original scheme was sent to the Chairman on 6th January 1921; after discussion it was accepted in full, the Commissioners resolving to levy an education cess up to 1½ per cent. to make it possible on the “programme” plan. The sanction of Government was sought on 4th March 1921. For reasons which are not understood, sanction has not yet been accorded though over fifteen months have passed since that date. The force of an excellent and brave example has been seriously minimised.

NOAKHALI DISTRICT.

Noakhali.—In view of the fact that the town is rapidly being washed away, the Commissioners do not feel justified in spending money on the scheme at present.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.

Rajshahi (Rampore-Boalia).—The Commissioners decided to attempt to find money for the scheme from the increased funds that were expected to be at their disposal as a result of re-assessment. The matter is being raised afresh. It has been difficult to get as large a proportion as two-thirds of the Commissioners (14 out of 21) together to consider the question.

Natore.—The Commissioners have decided to provide half the recurring cost if Government will provide the other half and the whole of the capital cost of the scheme.

DINAJPUR DISTRICT.

Dinajpur.—The Commissioners resolved that the consideration of the matter should wait till "an Indian Educationist of repute should be appointed as Director of Public Instruction."

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT.

Jalpaiguri.—The Commissioners resolved that they would take the matter up for further consideration after the next assessment when more funds might be expected.

RANGPUR DISTRICT.

Rangpur.—

				Rs.
Capital	...	...	...	27,600
Recurring	...	...	...	10,880

The scheme was sent to the Municipality in the first instance on 21st December 1920. It was adopted in full on 16th January 1921 and sent to the Special Officer for Primary Education on 19th January 1921 with a request that Government might be moved to sanction the scheme and give permission for the levy of a cess. This was done on 22nd January 1921. Many reminders have gone forward since that date, but for reasons which are not understood no reply has been received till now, one year and five months later. The force of an excellent and brave example has thus been seriously minimised, but the Rangpur Municipality has the great credit of being the first local body in Bengal to face all difficulties and to determine to place primary education upon a sound footing in the town for the well-being of whose children the Commissioners are responsible.

BOGRA DISTRICT.

Bogra.—The Commissioners resolved that they would not adopt the scheme unless Government were to pay the whole of the capital and three quarters of the recurring cost of it. The proposal was not sent to Government for consideration.

Sherpur.—The Commissioners have decided to begin with one school for 100 boys.

PABNA DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Serajganj.*

Pabna.—The Commissioners decided that they could not afford to pay for the scheme and that Government should be asked to bear the expenses of free primary education.

MALDA DISTRICT.

No reply has been received from Malda (English Bazar), Old Malda and Nawabganj.

* Serajganj has since accepted the scheme as a whole.

DARJEELING DISTRICT.

Darjeeling.—A large central school is being built on a site acquired for the purpose. It will be opened this year. Details of the scheme are explained in Chapter III of this report.

Kurseong.—No progress has been made owing to a lack of agreement among the people.

APPENDIX F.

Notes on Individual Unions.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

BURDWAN DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes were worked out for Memari, Ahmadpur and Nimo Unions, but the District Board thought it safer to do nothing in the matter on account of shortness of funds, and especially on account of the present political situation.

BIRBHUM DISTRICT.

NOTE.—The District Board, with its energetic Chairman, Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, M.A., M.L.C., have taken a great interest in the matter of primary education. Political conditions have made things exceedingly difficult in the District, but progress has been made. Schemes have been worked out, but no further action taken in Purandarpur, Raipur (the home of Lord Sinha), Dubrajpur, and Kundala. Arrangements are proceeding in the three Unions mentioned below:—

Hetampur.—The Union Board was not able to take up the whole scheme, but decided to develop one school for 100 boys. For this the Raja has kindly given a site and building free, and Government have been asked for Rs. 200 for equipment. The full estimated recurring expenditure for the school is Rs. 700, but the Union Board cannot guarantee their entire half, viz., Rs. 350, but only Rs. 120 together with the District Board grant of Rs. 24 to the two existing schools which are to be combined. The local guaranteed contribution will therefore be (Rs. 120 plus 24 =) Rs. 144 with hopes of an early increase. The Union Board has asked that the Government grant of Rs. 350 may be made. If this is allowed, Rs. 494 will be available. With this it is intended to pay three teachers on Rs. 20, Rs. 10, Rs. 10 and to allow Re. 1-2-0 for contingencies, the Union Board undertaking to keep the building in repair. Government has been approached for sanction to these proposals.

Labpur.—

	Rs.
Capital	3,000
Recurring	1,040

A full scheme was drawn up for the Union, but it had to be modified owing to the political difficulties of the time. It was therefore decided to open one school for 100 boys and two "infant schools," but that the houses for the latter should be built and equipped at once in the confidence that the people would see their advantages before long. Plans and estimates have been prepared by the District Board, the cost of the buildings being found from the funds at the disposal of the District Board in connexion with the Panchayati Union School Scheme. Government was to be asked for half the recurring cost. Of the remaining half, viz., Rs. 250, the District Board has promised Rs. 160 instead of their present grants of Rs. 80, the remaining Rs. 360 being personally guaranteed by the Chairman of the District Board. The people will therefore enjoy free education without a cess or contributions. As this goes to press the philanthropic zamindar of Labpur, Mr. Sashi Kinkar Banerji, has offered Rs. 2,500 to secure a better building for the main school of his Union.

Sultanpur.—

	Rs.
Capital	2,500
Recurring	970

A full scheme was worked out for this Union, but owing to political difficulties it had to be reduced. It is expected that the people will realise the advantages of the scheme, so that it is intended to build the four schools that are

needed, and to proceed with a reduced staff for the present. The capital cost will be found from the funds at the disposal of the District Board in connexion with the Panchayati Union School Scheme. Plans and estimates have been prepared by the District Board. Government is asked for one half of the recurring cost, while of the remaining half, *viz.*, Rs. 485, the District Board has promised Rs. 160. The balance (Rs. 325) has been guaranteed by the President who is also Chairman of the District Board. The people will therefore enjoy free education without a cess. Government has been approached for sanction of the scheme.

BANKURA DISTRICT.

NOTE.—The District Board was advised by the Special Officer for Primary Education to take up experimental schemes in the four Unions mentioned below. They agreed to meet the capital expenditure from funds at their disposal in connexion with the Panchayati Union School Scheme, and to find one-half of the recurring expenditure for three years, if Government would find the other half. Government has sanctioned all four schemes. The people of these Unions will therefore receive free primary education for three years without any cess or other local payment. A special feature of the scheme is that the District Board proposes to find part of their share of the recurring cost from savings effected by placing seven inspecting pandits in the schools as teachers:—

Indas.—

Capital	Rs.
Recurring	Rs.
	1,300
	1,520

Scheme accepted by the District Board and sanctioned by Government.

Patrasair.—

Capital	Rs.
Recurring	Rs.
	1,800
	1,980

Scheme accepted by the District Board and sanctioned by Government.

Sanbanda.—

Capital	Rs.
Recurring	Rs.
	1,050
	1,110

Scheme accepted by the District Board and sanctioned by Government.

Bikna.—

Capital	Rs.
Recurring	Rs.
	1,200
	1,350

Scheme accepted by the District Board and sanctioned by Government.

MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.

NOTE.—A scheme was worked out for Contai Union, but the District Board decided to await results at Narendra before proceeding with Contai. Mr. Upendra Nath Bera offered a site and a building free, and undertook to extend the latter to suit the scheme. The building of another school was offered by Mr. Ramprasad and his brother Mr. Bharat Maitra. The thanks of the Union are due to these gentlemen who were prepared to do some constructive work. This District has suffered very severely from the results of the non-co-operation movement.

Narendra.—

Capital	Rs.
Recurring	Rs.
	1,600
	1,640

This scheme was adopted by the District Board as an experiment, that body undertaking to find the capital cost from funds at their disposal in connexion with the Panchayati Union School Scheme, and one-half of the recurring cost for three years. Government has sanctioned the scheme, and arrangements are now being made for its establishment.

HOOGLY DISTRICT.

NOTE.—All the unions in this district have been worked out on the spot and schemes sent to the Union and District Boards. There is nothing to note about the following unions:—

Thana *Chinsura*.—Akna-Debanandapore.

Thana *Arambagh*.—Shahpore, Mayapur, Terole, Madhabpur, Arandi, Batanol, Gourhati.

Thana *Badangunja*.—Falui Badangunja, Paschimpara.

Thana *Balagarh*.—Dumurdah-Nityanandapur, Ektarpur, Mahipalpur, Somra, Guptipara, Sijoy-Kamalpur, Dhobapar-Bakula.

Thana *Chanditala*.—Janai, Nawabpur-Kumirmorah, Akuni-Ichapasha, Begumpur, Sheakhala, Chanditala, Monoharpur.

Thana *Dadpur*.—Satithan, Dadpur.

Thana *Dhaniakhali*.—Dasghara, Gobinathpur, Belmuri, Mandra, Babnan, Dhaniakhali, Kankrakuli, Gurup, Gurbari, Bhanderhati.

Thana *Goghat*.—Bally, Kumurshe, Narkunda, Sovra, Mandaran, Hajipore, Bhadur, Kumargunja, Goghat, Raghubati, Bengai.

Thana *Haripal*.—Ramnagore, Ellipur, Dwarhalla-Gopinathpur, Kaikala, Nalikul, Jeipur, Haripal, Faridpur, Bandipur.

Thana *Jangipara*.—Mandalika, Rajbalhat, Radhanagar, Rashidpur, Jangipara, Dilakash, Phurphura.

Thana *Khanakul*.—Pola, Sabalsingpur, Chingra, Kisorepore, Thakuranichak, Rajhati, Ghoshpur, Jagatpore, Natibpore.

Thana *Magra*.—Magra, Digsui-Haiara.

Thana *Pandua*.—Jamgram, Simlagarh-Bhitasin, Pandua, Ilchhoba-Daspur, Sikrey Barala-Kuchmali, Itachona-Khanyan, Joregram-Panchorah, Haral-Daspur, Dhamasin Baloon, Batke-Boinchee.

Thana *Serampore*.—Rajyadharpore, Khalisani Bighati.

Thana *Polba*.—Harit.

Thana *Singur*.—Nasikpur, Balarambati, Anandanagar.

Thana *Tarakeswar*.—Baligari, Tarakeswar, Chapadanga, Makla-Nowpara.

Thana *Arambagh*.—

Harinkhola.—The scheme has been accepted in full by the Union Board. Details regarding sites, etc., are now under discussion.

Malaipur.—The matter is still under consideration and correspondence is proceeding.

Bhangamora.—The principles of the scheme have been accepted by the Union Board, but they do not feel strong enough to levy a cess at once and to carry it out in full all at once. They have taken a lot of trouble in working out modified proposals which have been sent to Government for sanction. Mr. Golap Chandra Bera has offered Rs. 5 per month for the scheme and has asked that it may be collected with the union rates. Mr. Surendra Nath Pal, the Vice-President, has guaranteed one-half (Rs. 205 per annum) of the recurring cost of the school in his village. Dr. J. C. Ghose, Professor of Physical Chemistry at the Dacca University, has given a guarantee of Rs. 205 per annum (half the cost of one school) for five years.

Thana *Badangunja*.—

Shyambazar.—Mr. Prabodh Chandra Chatterjee, the President of the Union Board, is a grandson of the great Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, and gives the scheme "his warmest support." Correspondence on ways and means is proceeding.

Thana *Balagarh*.—

Balagarh-Sripur.—Postponed till next year as the budget had been made up, and a cess being regarded as dangerous at present. The scheme was approved.

Thana *Dadpur*.—

Makhalpur.—The Union Board does not want to start the scheme in this union.

Thana *Dhaniakhali*.—

Shahbazar.—The scheme has been approved by the Union Board with certain modifications. These are now the subject of correspondence.

Bhastara.—The Union Board finds it impossible to levy a cess just now. Correspondence is proceeding.

Melki.—One school has actually been built by the Union Board in anticipation of sanction. The President has also guaranteed half the recurring expenses of the school. As soon as the legal papers are complete, Government will be approached for sanction.

Thana Goghat.—

Kamarpukur.—The scheme was not accepted on account of the difficulty of raising a cess.

Thana Khanakul.—

Balipur.—The value of the scheme was emphasized and Government was to be asked to contribute their half of the recurring cost, leaving the people to find as much of the balance as possible. Correspondence on these lines is proceeding.

Atghora.—The Union Board expresses its inability to levy a cess on account of the non-co-operation movement. Correspondence is proceeding.

Khanakul.—The people are said to have been impoverished by a flood and therefore to be unable to carry out the "valuable scheme."

Thana Pandua.—

Jair-Dwarbasini.—The Union Board has not felt able to tackle the whole scheme, but decided to open a free primary school as a lower section of their secondary school. Unfortunately a difficulty has arisen about the grant for the higher part of the school as a result of cutting off the primary classes. Correspondence is proceeding.

Rameswarpur-Gopalnagar.—The scheme has been accepted. Details are being worked out.

Thana Pursurah.—

Shyampur.—

	Rs.
Capital	2,400
Recurring	2,100

The Union Board has accepted the principles of the scheme and has resolved at first to build three schools each for 100 boys. They have guaranteed to find Rs. 1,050 per annum from fees and contributions towards the recurring cost of the scheme. The proposals are almost ready to be laid before Government.

Dihibatpur.—The President wishes to commence with one school as an experiment. Correspondence is proceeding.

Pursurah.—The people are not willing to give free sites, but wish the existing buildings to be developed and the schools to be run on a fee system. The scheme is being revised accordingly with a view to securing (i) school areas, (ii) teachers on fixed salaries.

Thana Serampore.—

Pearapur.—The scheme has been postponed for a year owing to difficulties and a division of opinion within the Union.

Thana Polba.—

Sugandha.—It was decided by the Union Board to adopt the scheme and levy a cess from this year. Details are now the subject of correspondence.

Rajhat.—The proposals for carrying out part of the scheme are under consideration.

Polba.—The scheme was accepted in full by the Union Board and the District Board and was sent to the Director of Public Instruction for sanction on 1st September 1921. No reply has been received. This case was being watched with interest by other Union Boards in the district, and the value of an excellent and bold example in the face of great difficulties has been lost by delay.

Mahanad.—The President considers the people are too poor to pay extra taxes.

Akna.—A modified scheme was worked out and agreed to, but no definite guarantee has yet been received from the Union Board. The difficulty has been the fear of levying a cess. Correspondence is proceeding.

Amnan.—A scheme was agreed upon, but at the last moment the Union Board failed to take the necessary steps. Correspondence is proceeding.

Gosain-Malipara.—The scheme was declined by the Union Board without any reason being stated.

Thana Singur—

Singur.—The scheme was accepted in full, but without agreement to the levy of a cess. Correspondence regarding details is proceeding.

Gopalnagar.—The President of the Union Board sent in his own revised scheme which is the subject of discussion and correspondence now. The President falls back on a cess as “a measure of relief” from an otherwise insuperable difficulty, and the levy of a cess has been resolved upon by the Union Board. The District Board made a reference to the Inspector of Schools on the subject in January 1922. This was answered favourably on 9th March 1922, but no reply has been received from the District Board.

Bora.—The Union Board declined to adopt the scheme on the ground that it might “interfere with the existence of the present Middle English School.”

Thana Tarkeswar—

Talpur.—The fear of the levy of a cess decided the Union Board against the scheme.

HOWRAH DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Nalpur Union has been worked out, but no further action has been taken.

Kamalpore.—Nothing has been heard from the Union Board, but several letters and petitions have been received from individuals and groups of people on the subject. Correspondence is proceeding.

Bagnan.—

	Rs.
Capital	2,100
Recurring	2,060

The scheme has been adopted by the District Board who have been authorized by Government to carry it out. The capital cost is to be met by funds at the disposal of the Board in connexion with the Panchayati Union School Scheme. Government is to pay half the recurring cost and the District Board is to pay the other half for three years, so that the people will enjoy free primary education for that time. The titles to the sites are being secured and the plans of the buildings drawn up.

Uluberia.—The Union Board wanted an additional grant of Rs. 400 from the District Board which was refused.

Jujersa.—An attempt is being made by private persons to carry out the scheme.

Mahiar.—The Vice-Chairman of the District Board reports that no offer of free sites has been made and therefore the scheme cannot be made effective.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-PARGANAS DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes have been worked out for Madral-Narayanpur, Bodra, Dhankuria, Maliberia, and Rajibpur Unions. The District Board was invited to select some from these and to find half the recurring cost as an experiment in giving free primary education, Government giving the other half. The capital cost was to be found from the Panchayati Union School Scheme funds at the disposal of the District Board. No reply has been received from the District Board.

Rajibpur.—The Union Committee agreed that the scheme should be introduced by a majority of 4 to 1, but desire that the District Board should experiment for three years with free schools.

NADIA DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes were worked out for Dhublia and Nawpara Unions, but the District Board has not taken any action in the matter, pending the possible formation of union boards.

MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes were worked out for Nimtita, Beldanga, Mahalandi, Gokaram, and Jibanta Unions. The District Board has not yet replied as to whether they will attempt to establish any of them in an experimental fashion.

JESSORE DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes were worked out for Jhikargachia, Bongong, Subharara and Narail, and the District Board has agreed to experiment with—

Jhikargacha.—

	Rs.
Capital	5,000
Recurring	2,400

The capital cost is to be found from the funds at the disposal of the District Board in connexion with the Panchayati Union School Scheme. The District Board has consented to bear half the cost of the recurring expenditure for three years. The scheme has received the sanction of Government and arrangements are being made for its establishment.

Jangalbadhal.—

	Rs.
Capital	4,400
Recurring	1,320

Mr. S. C. Basu, a Vakil of the High Court, has offered half the capital and half the recurring cost of a primary school for 100 boys. He is giving Rs. 2,000 and a free site as against a request for Rs. 2,200 from Government. His generous offer is awaiting acceptance by Government.

KHULNA DISTRICT.

NOTE.—It was the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of this District Board, Messrs. Amrita Lal Raha, Rai Bahadur, and Jatindra Nath Ghose, who first showed initiative and energy in suggesting and working out complete schemes for whole unions. Their interest has been maintained, and two new unions, Senhati and Maheswarpasa, have been worked out and are ready to be taken up as soon as funds permit. The main interest in the district, however, centres in the three unions in which the scheme has been worked out, the schools have been built and the boys are actually at school. The experiment is still in its infant stage, but the District Board is satisfied with the start that has been made and is anxious to spread the scheme to other unions. Means can and will have to be found for reducing the costs of future schemes below those sanctioned in these first essays at organization, but in the meantime these are serving a most useful purpose in showing the nature of the difficulties that must be encountered and in indicating how they can be overcome. They are dealt with individually below:—

Tala.—

	Rs.
Capital	4,750
Recurring	3,310

This is a large union and six primary and six "infants" schools had to be started. Of the capital cost, Government gave Rs. 3,750 and the District Board, Rs. 1,000. Of the recurring cost, Government gave Rs. 2,160 per annum for five years, the District Board Rs. 250 per annum for the same period, and the Union Board Rs. 900. The number of boys estimated for was 580. The actual roll numbers, in spite of serious political and economic troubles in the neighbourhood, is 490, and this is increasing. The sites of the schools have been given free and the buildings erected and equipped. One school for 100 boys cost Rs. 1,000, those for 60 boys about Rs. 500 each, and it was found necessary to erect *cutch* sheds for three of the infant schools at a cost of about Rs. 60 each. There was some initial difficulty in connexion with raising the union share of the recurring cost, but the cess is now being levied, and the Chairman of the District Board anticipates no more difficulty about paying the teachers. The income from the pound is being set aside for this purpose as well as the proceeds of the cess.

Raruli-Banka.—

	Rs.
Capital	4,125
Recurring	2,670

Five primary and four "infant" schools are required in this Union. Of the capital cost, Government gave Rs. 3,125 and the District Board Rs. 1,000. The sites for the schools were given free by deed of gift. The schools for 60 boys cost about Rs. 500 each, and the one for 100 boys Rs. 1,000. The buildings

are all completed and the equipment is nearly complete. Of the recurring cost, Government has promised Rs. 1,625 for five years, the District Board Rs. 370 for the same period, and the Union Board Rs. 675. The preliminaries for the levy of the cess are now complete and the levy is about to take place. In the meantime a liberal grant from Sir P. C. Ray's Education Society has enabled the teachers to be paid. The number of children estimated for was 420, the actual roll number on 31st March 1922 was 573, showing what a tremendous success the schools have already achieved. One school has 44 boys in excess of its capacity and will have to be extended immediately.

Bagerhat.—

	Rs.
Capital	4,125
Recurring	2,550

Five primary and three "infant" schools are needed for the purposes of this Union. Of the capital cost, Government gave Rs. 3,125 and the District Board Rs. 1,000. The sites of two schools have been given free, two others belong to the local middle schools, and one is in a rented house for the present. The two buildings that have been erected up to date have cost about Rs. 500 each. Difficulties have been encountered regarding the other sites and buildings, but it is hoped that they will be overcome this year. Of the recurring cost, Government has promised Rs. 1,540 for five years and the District Board Rs. 370 for the same period. The share of the Union Board is Rs. 640. They have set apart the income of their pounds and have decided to levy a cess. The number of children arranged for was 371, the total roll number in March was 281, but great difficulties had been experienced in opening the schools, and some of them had not got into their stride when these figures were taken.

DACCA DIVISION.

DACCA DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes have been worked out for Bajrojogini, Rakabibazar, Panchasar, Barisur, Subhadya. Correspondence is proceeding with the Presidents, but the chief difficulty is over the cess. The District Board did not feel free to finance any of the schemes by itself paying half their recurring cost. Two Unions are proceeding with their schemes:—

Munshiganj.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,500
Recurring	2,580

The scheme has been approved by the Union Board. The capital cost is to be met from the funds at the disposal of the District Board in connexion with the Panchayati Union School Scheme. The recurring cost is to be shared equally between Government on the one hand and the District Board and Union Board together on the other. The Union Board share is to be made up from fees and contributions from their own and private funds, and they have given a guarantee to this effect. The scheme has been sent forward to Government for sanction, but a hitch has arisen over the question of using the Guru-Training School buildings for a large central school for 200 boys.

Zinzira.—

	Rs.
Capital	17,500
Recurring	2,700

This is a small union of about half a mile radius from the central point of population. A pious and generous Mussalman gentleman—Khan Sahib Haji Hafez Muhammad Hossain—who lives in the Union has offered a free site, the materials of an old building together valued at Rs. 2,500, and Rs. 6,250 in cash, or a total of Rs. 8,750, for the building of a large free primary school of 300 boys for the Union, on condition that Government gives an equal amount. He has also pledged himself and his property to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,200 per annum towards the recurring cost of the school, if the District Board will give Rs. 150 per annum and provided Government will contribute a sum equal to the two sums together, i.e., Rs. 1,350. Government have accorded sanction to the scheme, the necessary legal documents have been executed, the foundations and part of the walls, have been built, and it is expected that the building will be finished in the course of this year. The boys of the Union will then be permanently provided with free primary education on a sound footing.

MYMENSINGH DISTRICT.

NOTE.—The District Board has resolved to take up the scheme in three Unions as an experimental measure limited to three years. They are:—

Digharkandi.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,200
Recurring	1,350

The District Board is finding Rs. 100 of the capital cost from its own funds and Rs. 1,100 from the Panchayati Union School Scheme funds at its disposal. The District Board will find half the recurring expenditure and the Government the other half, so that the people of the Union will experience the benefits of free primary education for three years without cost to themselves. The scheme has been sanctioned by Government, and arrangements are being made for the starting of the schools.

Bhabakhali.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,850
Recurring	1,930

The capital cost is to be met from the Panchayati Union School Scheme funds now at the disposal of the District Board, and the recurring expenditure will be divided equally between Government and the District Board. The schools will be free. The scheme has been sanctioned by Government and arrangements are being made for starting the schools.

Sutiakhali.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,350
Recurring	1,640

The District Board is finding Rs. 150 from its own funds and Rs. 1,200 from the Panchayati Union School Scheme funds for the capital expenditure, and dividing the recurring cost equally with Government. The schools will be free. The scheme has been sanctioned by Government, and arrangements are being made for starting the schools.

FARIDPUR DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes were worked out for Barat, Tulasar, and Chhoygaon Unions, but nothing has yet come of them. A scheme for Bhanga was refused by the Union Board because, as they said, suitable land was not available. The locality was a strong non-co-operation centre.

Rajbari.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,550
Recurring	2,080

A scheme was worked out for this Union and accepted by the District Board as an experimental case. They offered 25 per cent. of the cost, another 25 per cent. being found locally, and 50 per cent. by Government for the recurring cost, and proposed to find money for the capital cost from the Panchayati Union School Scheme funds at their disposal. Government sanctioned the scheme, but the Union became a municipality, which has not yet had time to go into the water.

Greda.—On giving up the Rajbari scheme the District Board decided to conduct its experiment in the Greda Union instead. Useful propaganda work is being carried on in the Union by the Chairman and members of the District Board as well as by the District Magistrate and departmental officers.

Palong.—

	Rs.
Capital	2,600
Recurring	4,270

The capital cost of the scheme is to be found from the Panchayati Union School Scheme funds. The recurring cost will be divided equally between Government and the local authorities, the District Board contributing Rs. 270 per annum or 10 pies per month per rate-payer after exempting 245 of the poorest. The poor have nothing to pay. Government sanction is being awaited.

BAKARGANJ DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Scheme were worked out for Dhania, Kasipore, and Charsibpur and sent to the District Board with a suggestion that one or more might be adopted for experimental purposes. The Board generally approved of all and of the principles of the same, and decided to experiment in Chasibpur for three years.

Chasibpur.—

	Rs.
Capital	2,500
Recurring	1,350

The District Board does not wish to go in for cheap schools and is asking to be allowed to spend Rs. 1,500 on a school for 100 boys, and Rs. 1,000 on a school for 50. This is not extravagant and follows the Panchayati Union School Scheme plan so far as cost goes, but, considering all that has to be done in Bengal, a cheaper type of building will have to be used for wide-spread schemes. The recurring cost is to be divided equally between Government and the District Board, so that the people will taste the advantages of free primary education without any cost to themselves. The sanction of Government is being awaited.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

TIPPERA DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Owing to the disturbed condition of the villages in this district, only one union area was worked out here.

Mainamati.—

	Rs.
Capital	4,000
Recurring	3,620

The capital cost is to be borne by the District Board from funds at its disposal in connexion with the Panchayati Union School Scheme. The District Board is to pay half the recurring cost, *viz.*, Rs. 1,810, if Government will pay the other half. This involves the Board in a new expenditure of Rs. 1,636. The District Board has agreed to do this for one year, but has not specifically agreed to expend the capital cost. It has been pointed out that one year will hardly be enough time to test the scheme properly. Correspondence is proceeding.

NOAKHALI DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Owing to the disturbed state of the villages of this district only one union area was worked out here. Correspondence is proceeding regarding a special scheme for Feni.

Binodepur.—

	Rs.
Capital	3,000
Recurring	1,520

The capital cost is to be found from the funds at the disposal of the District Board from the Panchayati Union School Scheme. The District Board has agreed to find half the recurring cost, *viz.*, Rs. 760 per annum for three years as an experiment. The scheme has been sanctioned by Government. Arrangements are now being made to bring it into effect.

CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes were worked out for the East Noapara and Sakpura Unions of this district, but the District Board did not feel its financial position to be strong enough to make the experiment in even one union on account of the small amount of its closing balance.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes were worked out in three Unions. The District Board “strongly recommended that the members of the District Board and the members of the Education Committee should be requested to use their personal influence to get the scheme adopted by the Union Committee at Godagari.” The attitude of the people in regard to taxation of any kind and to co-operation with Government for any purpose was such that it was felt inadvisable to press the matter. It is hoped that new attempts can be made this year. The Krishnapur experiment was also “kept in abeyance for the present.”

Yusufpur.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,700
Recurring	1,930

The capital cost is to be found from the funds at the disposal of the District Board in connexion with the Panchayeti Union School Scheme. Half the recurring cost, viz., Rs. 965, is to be borne by the District Board and the other half by Government. The District Board decided to try the experiment for three years, and the sanction of Government has been obtained for the scheme. Arrangements are now in progress for making it effective.

DINAJPUR DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Schemes have been worked out for Hashimpur and Raiganja Unions and sent to the District Board for consideration. No reply* has been received from the Board, but it is understood that the Chairman is making an examination of the whole question as it affects his District. It is possible that in this and similar districts it may be advisable to proceed on a different principle from that usually advocated, namely, that of providing schools in the villages in the order of the size of their population, but still keeping in view the principles of concentration and co-ordination, and still demarcating “school areas” of a suitable size round each school.

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT.

NOTE.—It is possible that special arrangements will have to be made in the district as in the Dinajpur District owing to the peculiar distribution of the population. Schemes have been worked out for two unions.

South Kharia.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,000
Recurring	410

Two schools of 50 boys were proposed for this union, but the District Board was doubtful about one of them. They decided to open one school† paying the capital cost from the Panchayeti Union School Scheme funds at their disposal, and half the recurring costs for three years on condition that Government pays the other half. Government has sanctioned the project, and arrangements are being made for giving effect to it.

Bhajanpur.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,000
Recurring	410

The remarks on South Kharia above apply exactly to this union also.

RANGPUR DISTRICT.

NOTE.—One union area was worked out and the District Board has adopted the scheme as an experimental measures for three years.

Gajaghanta.—

	Rs.
Capital	2,200
Recurring	3,050

* The District Board has since decided to carry out both schemes on a half and half basis.
† The school is now completed and opened.

The capital cost is to be met from the Panchayeti Union School Scheme funds at the disposal of the District Board. That body will also find half the recurring cost of the scheme, if Government will provide the other half. The scheme has been sent to the Director of Public Instruction Bengal, for sanction, but hitherto no reply has been received.

BOGRA DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Proposals for two unions, Nisindara and Matidali, were worked out and sent to the District Board for consideration as experimental schemes. The Board, having regard to its present financial condition, did not feel justified in providing half the recurring costs.

PABNA DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Proposals for one union, Nurpur, were worked out and sent to the District Board for consideration as an experimental scheme. No reply has been received from the Board.

MAJDA DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Proposals for two unions were worked out and sent to the District Board for consideration as experimental schemes. Both have been adopted by the Board.

Bojratek.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,000
Recurring	1,110

The capital cost is to be met from the funds at the disposal of the District Board of the Panchayeti Union School Scheme. The District Board is also to meet half the recurring cost of the scheme for three years, Government finding the other half. The scheme has been sanctioned by Government and arrangements are proceeding to make it effective.

Kashimpur.—

	Rs.
Capital	1,000
Recurring	700

The remarks made under Bojratek above apply exactly to this union also.

DARJEELING DISTRICT.

NOTE.—This district is a special case for many reasons. Its scattered population is difficult to include in a comprehensive scheme, and its tea gardens constitute a problem by themselves. An attempt is being made to secure better pay for the teachers in the existing schools.

APPENDIX C.

A specimen reply to a Union Board Scheme showing the nature of the difficulties to be overcome, with the Special Officer's marginal notes.

No. Cir. 170-171, dated Calcutta,
the 10th January 1922.

From—BABU ATUL KRISHNA GHOSH, President, Bhangamora Union Board,
To—The Special Officer for Primary Education, Bengal.

This propaganda work and discussion is very valuable.

I have the honour to refer to your letter Nos. 1162 and 1163, dated 2nd/5th December 1921, and your demi-official No. 1010, dated the 22nd November 1921, regarding the spread of primary education within this Union Board area on the lines of the scheme formulated by you and to submit for your consideration and orders the following decision arrived at with regard to the scheme in consultation with the leading villagers of this Union, at several meetings held during the last X'mas holidays.

Dr. Ghosh and the Union are to be congratulated on the public spirit of the former. I am afraid, however, that in order to get a business-like statement we must have a guarantee of exact figures under each head of form "D" and precise statement showing the sources from which the funds are to be derived.

Good.

*In what way?

†Let us first make it free and provide accommodation and other facilities for all.

‡The Union Board should decide after full consideration.

§If the school circles are of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile radius no infant schools are needed within the circle.

||Exact figures are required.

*Good.

†The Union Board should decide which is the central point. Facilities should be given for teaching the *Koran* and prayers on the one hand, and for the *Mahabharat* and *Ramayana* on the other.

‡This becomes very expensive and upsets the principles of concentration. A young boy can walk half a mile to school.

*Yes, begin so.

†Exact figures required.

I do not think a cess can be levied in one village separately under the Act. The Union is the unit of Self-Government. The Vice-President is to be congratulated on the attitude of his own village.

Exact figures needed.

Yes.

No, we are aiming at centralization in the largest possible schools.

2. **Chargohal Area, School No. VI of the scheme.**—Here the proposal is to establish a school of 50 boys. The annual recurring cost comes to Rs. 410. As to the meeting of the cost of the peoples' share, i.e., Rs. 205, the leading *bhadraloks* and the middle classes of people have agreed to continue their existing subscription. With this together with the handsome monthly subscription of Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Professor of the Dacca University, who is a native of this village it is proposed to introduce a compulsory system of education. Dr. Ghosh has given us a guarantee that he will meet the deficit of the existing subscriptions. The lower classes of the villagers will be maintained out of the contribution or cess payable by the upper classes. There is, therefore, no difficulty in this village and the guarantee of Dr. Ghosh has rendered the position more strong and stable.

3. **School at Soaluk, No. V.**—The leading villagers have agreed to pay their quota* and to introduce a system of compulsory education.† But there is the difficulty of selecting a central site.‡ One or two infant schools are required.§ The main idea here is to levy tuition fees which are to be supplemented from the contribution of the leading villagers. On the whole there is no difficulty to finance the school|| out of the students' fees supplemented by the contribution of the leading villagers.

4. **Baikuntapur South, School No. IV.**—A meeting* of the villagers was held on the 26th December 1921 in which representative and leading villagers participated in its deliberation. The villagers are willing to accept the education cess, but that no unanimity has been reached as to the selection of a central site.† The village contains a preponderating Muhammadan population and they want special facilities. If the central site fixed by the Hindus does not satisfy the Muhammadans, another school of 50 boys is necessary and three infant schools‡ are needed.

5. **Baikuntapur North, School No. III.**—Here the proposal is to establish a school of 100 boys. But an examination of the question shows that a school of 50 boys* would do. The present Lower Primary School here is resorted to by the students of other villages and if this is allowed the number of boys would reach that figure. But as it will be after all the Union School to be financed by the rate-payers, the case of the boys of the other villages has been left out of consideration. The villagers are agreeable to the levy of the students' fees, and are not very keen about the introduction of the compulsory cess. On the whole a school of 50 boys to be financed by the students' fees can be established.†

6. **School at Bakarpur, No. II.**—Here the proposal is to establish a school of 50 boys. The Vice-President and other leading villagers have agreed to levy education cess and thereby to introduce a system of compulsory education. No difficulty is experienced.

7. **School at Bhangamera, School No. I.**—According to the scheme, the proposal is to establish a school of 100 boys on the existing site. I have consulted the leading villagers. The consensus of opinion is against the levy of the education cess, but that the people are agreeable to finance their share of the annual cost from the students' fees. A school of 100 boys is not workable here but one with 50 boys would do. Besides the establishment of two infant schools is necessary.

8. **Summary.**—The net result of this Union area scheme as far as I am in a position to determine, may be summed up as below:—

May I have a written guarantee from Dr. Ghosh stating a period of guarantee, *e.g.*, "five years provided the guarantor is alive?"

*Exact figures.

†Guarantees required.

‡Not within a half mile Circle.

§Yes.

||The Union Board must take the responsibility.

*Union Board must take the responsibility of a decision. Separate Hindu and Muhammadan sections of classes may be arranged for religious instruction in a central school. If they can't agree two schools must be properly estimated for. My officer will consider the matter and advise the Union Board.

This appears to me a very extravagant proposal and subversive of the principle of concentration.

Exact figures required.

Exact figures required.

Why?

(a) There is no difficulty at village Ghargohal (School Area No. VI) where the people share of the annual cost, *i.e.*, Rs. 205 has been guaranteed by Dr. J. C. Ghosh and it is the intention to introduce a compulsory system of education without any hindrance.

(b) So far as the school at Bakarpur is concerned (School Area No. II), there is also no difficulty. The residents are agreeable to levy the education cess and to introduce a system of compulsory education.

(c) As regards the Soaluk School (School Area No. V), it will be conducted partly from the education cess to be levied upon those who have school children* and partly from the contribution of the leading villagers.† Here the establishment of one or two infant schools‡ is needed and the appointment of a Muhammadan teacher§ is also necessary. Difficulty is experienced as to the selection of a central|| site for the main school and the intervention of a officer of yours is prayed to help us in the matter.

(d) Baikuntapur South, School No. IV.—The villagers want two main schools in the event the villagers hotly disagree as to the selection of a central site.* The Hindu element want a main school close to their doors, whereas the Muhammadan population want a school very near to their dwelling houses. Both of these two sections are agreeable to the levy of the cess if their demands are satisfied. I am unable to settle this point and respectfully refer the question for your consideration. As the number of infant boys are proportionately large, the establishment of three infant schools is absolutely needed.

(e) Baikuntapur North, School No. III.—This is the place—the terminus of the boundaries of three villages, *viz.*, Baikuntapur, Bakarpur and Bhangamora and the school will be manned by the students of this area. A school of 50 boys would do. The *villagers are not inclined to the levy of the education cess but it is proposed to finance the school out of the students' fees. No infant school is needed here.

(f) Bhangamora School, School Area No. I.—A school of 50 boys would do in the first stage. The original scheme is for 100 boys. Here the villagers do not at all relish the idea of the levy of the education cess. It is proposed to meet the cost entirely from the students' fees. An establishment of two infant schools is *absolutely necessary.

9. **General remarks.**—(a) The Union Board are not in the first instance going to impose a general or all-round education cess to finance the schools proposed to be established. Their idea is to maintain each main school from the financial

I am quite willing to consider this if it is worked out in detail on the basis of a half grant from Government. In this case the exact amount and source of each item of revenue for the scheme must be indicated.

I sympathise warmly with your difficulty in this matter. It can only be overcome by education. A working plan and a start of some kind are what are required.

When a scheme has been agreed upon I shall send it to Government for sanction. If Government agrees, it will guarantee the Government share of funds and the people need have no fear.

I agree with you. The fees would be much better collected by the Union Board through their ordinary method of collection. The teachers would be on fixed salaries and would not need to go round begging and keeping accounts.

We are feeling our way in this matter and shall be glad to have you experiment. I think a separate levy is desirable. Kindly draw up convenient forms and let me see them.

My officer will advise.

Yes, but the responsibility for decision must rest on the Union Board. That is Self-Government!

support of the people of the village where the school is to be established and thereby to test their eagerness and enthusiasm in this respect. With a view to crystallize this the Board have taken up the case village by village, without taking into consideration the benefit of the general education cess. (b) As for the merits of the education cess, itself, *prima facie*, the villagers welcome the idea, but when the question of the compulsory nature of the cess comes to be considered, they seem to be obsessed with the idea that the education cess which they are now called upon to bear on the basis of half the cost of the whole, *de minimis*, in a course of time, amount to a figure that will represent the full cost and the Government share will eventually be amalgamated with the cess to be levied entirely upon the villagers like the present pernicious *chaukidari* tax. An assurance from you is therefore prayed as to whether the scheme as now so ably formulated by you is to be statutorily recognised by the Ministry of Education.

10. The following points are placed before you for favour of your consideration and orders:—

- (a) In cases where it is proposed to meet the half share of the cost from the students' fees, are the Union Board authorities required to realise such fees from the guardians of the wards in a separate assessment to be made by them or the task will devolve on the school authorities as the present practice is? In my opinion the school authorities should be relieved of the task.
- (b) In cases where the villagers have accepted the levy of the education cess, is the cost to be realised by the Board in a separate assessment quite distinct from that of the Union rate? If so, the nature and forms of such assessment paper may be kindly sent.
- (c) With the establishment of about seven infant schools as proposed by the villagers and the reduction of the two big schools of 100 boys (Nos. I and III) to one of 50 boys and the addition of one school of 50 boys for Muhammadan boys at School Area No. IV, what modifications are necessary in the estimate of cost in Form D?
- (d) As no unanimity has been reached regarding the selection of central sites at some of the villages, viz., Soaluk and Baikuntapur South, Areas Nos. IV and V, will you kindly see your way to deputing an officer who will be able to settle the disputes of the villagers by selecting proper sites according to the local needs in his own way?

11. I have placed before you the necessary facts and the opinion of the villagers in the matter and request the favour of your very kindly letting me know how we stand and how best we could give effect to your scheme. A copy of your demi-official No. 1010, dated 22nd November 1921, is herein enclosed for ready reference. On receipt of your reply on each point in the blank space of this letter, I shall place the whole scheme before the Board for their final acceptance in a formal way of the draft resolutions on the reverse of Form D.

The favour of a very early reply is respectfully requested. The return of this letter* with your opinion on each paragraph is requested.

*Returned.

APPENDIX H.

Specimen of a Notice forming Part of the Propaganda in the Faridpur District.

Free Primary Education in Greda Union.

It is proposed to have seven schools within *Greda Union*, namely—

- (1) Deora Mahmudpur.
- (2) Greda.
- (3) Dayarampore.
- (4) Bathunda.
- (5) Keshabnagar.
- (6) Nikhundi.
- (7) Kafura.

Of these three are already built; No. 7 will be held in a private house, and Government will pay Rs. 1,200 to build and equip the remaining three.

You have to pay *nothing* for building and equipment.

Maintenance.—The annual cost of maintenance will be Rs. 2,580. Of this—

	Rs.
Government will pay	1,290
District Board will pay	645
Will you pay 645 annually	

to make up the total?

Think what this means! Only half an anna per holding per month to secure *free* primary education for *all* your boys.

No fees whatever in any school.

Who will oppose such a scheme? Who will keep his boy in dense ignorance, unable to read and write. Just consider and see whether you ought not to support this scheme with all your heart and soul? Or will you be a barbarian and oppose the education of your own offspring? The choice rests with you and you alone. Let Faridpur, nay Bengal, hear your answer in no uncertain voice, in favour of light and progress!

KAMINI KUMAR ROY,
Chairman, Faridpur District Board.

APPENDIX I.

Scales of Pay suggested for Teachers in Primary Schools.

Locality.	Staff.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOL.						
		Under 50 (Infant).	50	100	150	200	250	300
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Calcutta ...	Head Master ...	20 (aid)	30	35	35	40	45	50
	1st Assistant ...	...	20	25	30	35	40	40
	2nd " ...	...	...	20	25	30	35	30
	3rd " ...	...	...	20	25	25	30	30
	4th " ...	...	...	...	20	20	25	25
	5th " ...	...	...	...	...	20	25	25
	6th " ...	...	...	...	...	20	20	20
	7th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
	8th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	9th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Total cost per mensem.	20	50	100	135	190	240	285
	Total cost per annum.	240	600	1,200	1,620	2,280	2,880	3,420
(b) Larger Municipalities (over 30,000).	Head Master ...	15 (aid)	25	30	30	35	35	40
	1st Assistant ...	...	20	25	25	25	25	25
	2nd " ...	...	...	20	25	20	25	25
	3rd " ...	...	...	15	20	20	20	25
	4th " ...	...	...	...	15	20	20	20
	5th " ...	...	...	...	...	15	20	20
	6th " ...	...	...	...	...	15	15	20
	7th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
	8th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	9th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Total cost per mensem.	15	45	90	115	150	175	220
	Total cost per annum.	180	540	1,080	1,380	1,800	2,100	2,640
(c) Smaller Municipalities (under 30,000)	Head Master ...	10 (aid)	25	30	30	35	35	40
	1st Assistant ...	...	15	20	25	25	25	25
	2nd " ...	...	...	15	20	20	20	25
	3rd " ...	...	...	10	15	15	20	20
	4th " ...	...	...	...	10	15	15	15
	5th " ...	...	...	...	...	10	15	15
	6th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15
	7th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	8th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total cost per mensem.	10	40	75	100	120	140	165
	Total cost per annum.	120	480	900	1,200	1,440	1,680	1,980
(d) Unions ...	Head Master ...	10 (aid)	20	25	25	30	30	35
	1st Assistant ...	...	10	15	15	15	20	20
	2nd " ...	...	...	10	10	15	15	15
	3rd " ...	...	...	...	10	10	15	15
	4th " ...	...	...	...	10	10	10	15
	5th " ...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	6th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
	7th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	8th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total cost per mensem.	10	30	50	70	90	110	130
	Total cost per annum.	120	360	600	840	1,080	1,320	1,560

APPENDIX J.

APPENDIX

Showing how Municipal Commitments under the New

Serial number.	Name of Municipality.	POPULATION FROM CENSUS, 1921.			Number of boys of Primary School age, i.e., 10½ per cent on column 3.	NUMBER OF BOYS IN LOWER AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES OF AND DEPARTMENTS. (THE DATES VARY FROM 1920,						
		Male.	Female.	Total.		High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Madrasa.	Maktab.	Toll.	Upper Primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BURDWAN DIVISION.												
BURDWAN DISTRICT.												
1	Burdwan	19,583	15,033	34,616	2,056	291	199	...	...	181	...	10
2	Kalna	4,573	3,851	8,424	480	84	129	...	...	...	...	30
3	Katwa	3,482	3,341	6,823	365	57	...	...	...	...	...	114
4	Dainhat	2,406	2,438	4,843	252	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Raniganj	8,040	6,496	14,536	844	111	...	...	75	44	...	...
6	Asansol	15,464	11,035	26,499	1,624	90	...	...	...	173	...	173
	Total for Burdwan District ...	53,547	42,194	95,741	5,621	716	319	...	75	398	...	327
BIRBHUM DISTRICT.												
7	Suri	4,809	4,106	8,915	505	30	295	...	...	46	...	34
BANKURA DISTRICT.												
8	Bankura	13,523	11,889	25,412	1,450	175	169	65	...	31	...	243
9	Vishnupur	9,736	9,662	19,398	1,022	63	38	...	...	25	...	320
10	Sonamukhi	5,140	5,504	10,644	540	57	...	...	...	...	...	121
	Total for Bankura District ...	28,399	27,055	55,454	2,982	295	207	65	...	56	...	684
MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.												
11	Midnapore	15,724	13,241	28,965	1,651	259	191	...	54	172	...	106
12	Tamluk	4,474	3,874	8,348	470	54	98	...	...	...	...	61
13	Ghatol	5,655	5,115	10,770	593	39	...	...	...	19	...	...
14	Chandrakona	3,251	3,219	6,470	342	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ramjibanpur	3,409	3,291	6,700	358	...	41	...	...	20	...	...
16	Khirpal	1,862	1,894	3,756	195	...	42	...	...	21	...	36
17	Kharar	3,448	3,132	6,580	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Midnapore District ...	37,823	33,768	71,591	3,971	392	372	...	54	232	...	203
HOOGHLY DISTRICT.												
18	Hooghly Chinsurah	16,723	13,215	29,938	1,756	580	62	...	15	20	...	175
19	Serampore	20,210	12,987	33,197	2,123	185	564	...	...	86	...	125
20	Rishra-Konnagar	15,030	8,229	23,259	1,578	230	132	...	...	93	...	...
21	Uttarpara	5,149	3,508	8,657	540	...	106	...	...	...	...	53
22	Baidyabati	9,174	7,297	16,471	962	156	...	...	...	26	...	...
23	Bhadreswar	14,587	7,594	22,081	1,522	100	...	...	...	68	...	...
24	Champdani	17,193	7,459	24,652	1,805	...	...	...	36	83	...	...
25	Kotrung	4,330	2,516	6,846	455	...	86	...	...	...	...	...
26	Bansberia	4,032	2,350	6,382	423	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
27	Arambagh	4,111	3,746	7,857	432	60	58	...	...	58	...	...
	Total for Hooghly District ...	1,10,439	68,901	1,79,340	11,596	1,311	1,042	...	51	434	...	555
HOWRAH DISTRICT.												
28	Howrah	198,473	66,829	195,301	13,489	1,383	680	...	...	1,106	...	395
29	Bally	15,264	7,945	23,209	1,603	94	311	...	...	61	...	145
	Total for Howrah District ...	143,736	74,774	218,510	15,092	1,477	991	...	...	1,167	...	539
	Total for Burdwan Division ...	3,78,753	2,50,796	6,29,549	39,767	4,221	3,226	65	180	2,333	...	2,139
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.												
24-PARGANAS DISTRICT.												
30	Cossipore-Chitpur	36,289	20,185	56,474	3,811	64	...	...	...	410	...	143
31	Manicktolla	40,996	26,376	67,372	4,305	213	90	...	...	692	...	159
32	Baranagar	19,989	12,095	32,084	2,098	135	197	...	...	...	...	260
33	Kamarhati	14,965	8,053	23,018	1,572	174	201	...	...	42	...	77
34	South Suburban	19,083	14,262	33,345	2,003	217	243	...	...	147	...	65
35	Tollygunj	13,326	8,311	21,637	1,399	...	125	...	...	91	...	...
36	Garden Reach	29,373	16,194	45,567	3,055	...	290	...	198	276	...	262
37	Rajpur	5,760	5,552	11,412	605	57	221	...	...	...	...	116
38	Barulpur	2,816	2,228	5,114	295	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Jainagar	4,209	1,199	8,408	442	180	174	...	...	...	...	...
40	South Dum-Dum	8,785	5,294	14,030	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	North Dum-Dum	4,860	3,364	8,224	510	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
42	South Barrackpore	3,112	2,374	5,486	327	...	145	...	...	...	...	64
43	Barrackpore	14,877	7,583	22,460	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
44	Paulhati	6,145	4,013	10,161	446	...	...	...	...	119	...	...
45	Tittagarh	36,533	15,918	52,451	3,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	North Barrackpore	9,452	5,981	15,433	992	60	49	...	...	...	...	...
47	Garulia	9,077	4,019	13,096	952	...	...	...	...	114	...	...
48	Barasat	4,498	3,713	8,211	472	...	...	...	...	78	...	168
49	Naihati	15,464	7,822	23,286	1,624	114	233	...	...	30	...	...
50	Hallahar	4,554	2,464	7,318	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Showing how Municipal Commitments under the new

Serial number.	Name of Municipality.	PRESENT ANNUAL INCOME OF LOWER AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS. (THE DATES VARY FROM 1920 ONWARDS.)									Total of column 17, 26 and 35.	Total of columns 22, 24 and 25. Fees in Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools and Maktabas.
		PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS IN LOWER AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.										
		High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Madrasa.	Maktab.	Toll.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.		
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
BURDWAN DIVISION— <i>concd.</i>												
BURDWAN DISTRICT.												
1	Burdwan	996	456	...	...	48	...	...	190	1,620	9,852	1,812
2	Kalna	215	572	...	...	...	...	...	96	883	2,897	195
3	Katwa	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2,501	600
4	Dainhat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,867	268
5	Raniganj	1,157	...	...	900	...	...	...	48	2,105	6,665	288
6	Asansol	180	...	...	...	...	...	288	420	888	5,193	2,112
Total for Burdwan District ...		2,586	1,028	...	900	48	...	288	684	5,534	28,375	5,275
BIRBHUM DISTRICT.												
7	Suri ... ..	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	60	3,816	324
BANKURA DISTRICT.												
8	Bankura	672	84	432	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	7,902	1,455
9	Vishrupur ... ..	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	1,079	385
10	Konamukhi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	693
Total for Bankura District ...		672	146	432	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	10,931	2,533
MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.												
11	Midnapore ... ..	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	66	366	7,945	1,149
12	Tamluk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,158	625
13	Ghatal	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2,297	1,035
14	Chandrakona	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	1,491	408
15	Ramjibanpur ... ..	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,071	411
16	Khirpal ... ..	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	719	162
17	Kharsar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	881	643
Total for Midnapore District		256	147	...	200	...	...	22	66	791	17,562	4,433
HOOGHLY DISTRICT.												
18	Hooghly-Chinsurah	1,014	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	12,945	1,642
19	Serampore	2,282	883	...	...	...	12	444	...	3,621	14,830	1,299
20	Rishra-Konnagar	408	302	...	...	98	...	...	...	806	5,054	663
21	Uttarpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	288
22	Baidyabati ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	1,182
23	Bhadreswar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,098	802
24	Chandpany ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	843
25	Kotrung ... ..	...	84	...	675	...	...	...	...	759	1,241	136
26	Bansberia ... ..	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	56	159	1,254	451
27	Arambagh ... ..	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	12	145	1,769	836
Total for Hooghly District ...		3,704	1,651	...	675	98	...	12	512	6,650	44,079	5,650
HOWRAH DISTRICT.												
28	Howrah	115	59	...	...	1,172	...	...	72	1,418	59,576	2,077
29	Bally ... ..	...	...	...	...	240	...	240	360	840	7,786	1,680
Total for Howrah District ...		115	59	...	...	1,412	...	240	432	2,258	58,362	3,757
Total for Burdwan Division		7,383	3,031	432	1,875	1,616	...	462	1,694	16,543	1,63,125	34,464
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.												
24-PARGANAS DISTRICT.												
30	Cossipore-Chitpur	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	7,591	2,393
31	Manicktolla ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,580	2,576
32	Baranagar	20	120	...	...	...	54	...	...	194	6,205	1,675
33	Kamarhati	1,350	168	...	...	36	...	180	...	1,734	5,995	391
34	South Suburban	344	48	...	...	516	...	172	...	1,080	7,380	932
35	Tollygunj ... ..	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	2,790	324
36	Garden Reach ... ..	...	528	...	...	...	...	264	...	792	5,376	1,584
37	Rajpur ... ..	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	15	456	4,045	1,032
38	Bardipur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	136	1,802	300
39	Jainagar	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	77	3,445	480
40	South Dum Dum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	864	268
41	North Dum Dum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	48	78	765	48
42	South Barrackpore ... ..	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,437	480
43	Barrackpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	480
44	Panhati ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54	3,083	682
45	Titagarh ... ..	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	60	2,527	1,058
46	North Barrackpore	36	40	...	...	...	...	...	44	120	3,003	1,134
47	Garulia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,194	223
48	Baraset ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	96	120	1,617	690
49	Nabhati ... ..	...	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	3,876	48
50	Hallahar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	276

J—continued

Scheme can be met from Present Local Income—continued.

Total of columns 31, 33 and 34. Contributions in Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools and Maktabas.	Total of columns 17, 37 and 38. Local income of Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools and Maktabas.	Half share of ordinary recur- ring cost of the proposed scheme.	Number of children to be accommodated.	Superficial area including walls and verandahs required at 10 square feet per boy.	Total cost of pucca buildings at Rs. 5 per square foot as in column 42.	Cost of sites.	Total cost of pucca buildings and sites (columns 43 and 44).	Interest and sinking funds for 20 years on a loan for the amounts in column 45 at 8½ per cent.	Half of column 46, i.e., local (or Government) commit- ments on account of loan.	Total of columns 40 and 47. i.e., total local (or Govern- ment) commitments for recurring expenditure.
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		S. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
163	3,024	7,900	1,300	13,000	65,000	10,000	75,000	6,378	3,189	11,089
96	443	870	200	2,000	10,000	.....	10,000	850	425	1,295
...	901	1,395	300	3,000	15,000	2,500	17,500	1,488	744	2,139
...	391	1,425	300	3,000	15,000	800	15,800	1,543	672	2,097
48	522	2,415	505	5,000	25,000	3,000	28,000	2,380	1,190	3,605
708	3,708	2,543	550	5,500	27,500	2,500	30,000	2,550	1,275	3,818
1,020	8,989	16,548	3,150	31,500	1,57,500	18,800	1,76,300	14,989	7,495	21,043
60	648	2,640	600	6,000	30,000	1,000	31,000	2,635	1,318	3,958
...	1,956	5,805	1,300	13,000	65,000	11,500	76,500	6,503	3,251	9,056
...	904	3,480	880	8,800	41,500	700	42,200	3,587	1,794	5,274
...	969	2,193	485	4,850	24,250	150	24,400	2,074	1,037	3,235
...	3,829	11,483	2,615	26,150	1,30,750	12,350	1,43,100	12,164	6,082	17,566
60	2,088	5,180	900	9,000	45,000	4,000	49,000	4,165	2,083	5,065
...	811	1,920	400	4,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	1,765	892	2,812
...	1,375	2,970	630	6,300	31,500	1,350	32,850	2,792	1,396	4,366
...	709	1,478	320	3,200	16,000	225	16,225	1,380	690	2,168
...	620	1,388	235	2,350	14,250	275	14,525	1,235	617	2,002
...	294	1,050	235	2,350	11,750	250	12,000	1,020	510	1,560
...	881	1,985	400	4,000	20,000	800	20,800	1,751	876	2,861
88	6,778	16,771	3,170	31,700	1,58,500	7,700	1,66,200	14,128	7,064	23,895
...	2,515	5,480	1,200	12,000	60,000	11,200	71,200	6,052	3,026	8,306
...	2,652	5,475	1,300	13,000	65,000	13,800	78,800	6,698	3,349	8,824
...	1,151	3,015	700	7,000	35,000	6,000	41,000	3,485	1,743	4,758
...	548	1,246	305	3,000	15,000	2,000	17,000	1,445	723	1,968
...	1,623	2,502	650	6,500	32,500	6,000	38,500	2,848	1,424	4,026
...	1,200	1,575	300	3,000	15,000	1,750	16,750	1,424	712	2,287
...	1,321	1,237	280	2,800	14,000	5,000	19,000	1,488	744	1,981
...	276	803	150	1,500	7,500	2,000	9,500	808	404	1,207
...	733	1,575	300	3,000	15,000	1,700	16,700	1,420	710	2,285
...	1,096	2,210	460	4,600	23,000	.....	23,000	1,955	978	3,188
620	15,115	25,017	5,510	55,100	2,75,500	42,450	3,24,950	27,023	13,813	38,830
1,244	19,468	27,800	4,100	41,000	2,05,000	1,87,500	3,92,500	33,362	16,681	44,481
846	3,406	3,255	730	7,300	36,500	2,000	38,500	3,272	1,636	4,591
2,084	22,774	31,055	4,830	48,300	2,41,500	1,89,500	4,31,000	36,634	18,317	49,372
3,872	56,133	1,03,514	19,875	1,98,750	9,93,750	2,79,800	1,77,550	1,06,173	54,089	1,57,603
...	5,581	16,725	2,500	25,000	1,25,000	1,72,800	2,98,800	25,398	12,699	29,424
...	5,882	12,935	1,900	19,000	95,000	94,400	1,89,400	16,099	8,050	21,985
...	2,471	3,420	800	8,000	40,000	25,500	65,500	5,653	2,827	6,547
54	793	2,355	540	5,400	27,000	5,900	32,900	2,796	1,398	3,753
688	2,412	7,344	1,200	12,000	60,000	10,500	70,500	6,993	3,496	10,340
48	1,686	3,840	800	8,000	40,000	6,000	46,000	3,910	1,955	5,795
264	3,228	6,655	1,100	11,000	55,000	3,600	58,600	4,981	2,491	6,446
16	1,349	3,315	700	7,000	35,000	800	35,800	3,043	1,521	4,836
136	652	1,140	225	2,250	11,250	50	11,300	960	480	1,620
36	700	2,130	400	4,000	20,000	...	20,000	1,700	850	2,680
...	864	1,598	370	3,700	18,500	3,900	24,400	2,074	1,037	2,635
...	601	1,120	230	2,300	11,500	550	12,050	1,024	512	1,632
...	199	1,050	280	2,800	11,500	500	12,000	1,020	510	1,560
...	672	1,328	260	2,600	12,500	1,500	14,000	1,190	595	1,923
54	1,139	2,003	410	4,100	20,500	400	20,900	1,776	888	2,891
60	2,327	3,682	750	7,500	37,500	3,200	40,700	3,460	1,730	5,412
44	1,570	1,890	440	4,400	22,000	2,000	24,000	2,040	1,020	2,910
...	594	1,245	300	3,000	15,000	...	15,000	1,275	638	1,883
120	1,293	2,220	465	4,650	23,250	250	23,500	1,998	999	3,219
...	156	1,395	300	3,000	15,000	3,000	18,000	1,530	765	2,160
...	372	615	130	1,300	6,500	200	6,700	270	285	900

APPENDIX

Showing how Municipal Commitments under the New

Serial number.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	POPULATION FROM CENSUS, 1921.			Number of boys of Primary School age, i.e., 10½ per cent. on column 3.	NUMBER OF BOYS IN LOWER AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES OF AND DEPARTMENTS. (THE DATES VARY FROM 1920						
		Male.	Female.	Total.		High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Madrasa.	Maktub.	Tol.	Upper Primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PRESIDENCY DIVISION —contd.												
24-PARGANAS DISTRICT —contd.												
51	Kanchrapara	7,182	3,150	10,332	754	...	193	...	...	...	...	...
52	Bhatpara	45,723	19,886	65,609	4,801	164	201	...	...	174	...	150
53	Gobardanga	2,651	2,461	5,112	278	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
54	Basirhat	10,162	9,105	19,267	1,068	119	50	...	25	213	...	250
55	Baduria	7,434	6,623	14,057	780	54	58	...	...	79	...	37
56	Taki	2,497	2,703	5,200	262	100	...	...	...	88	...	112
57	Budge-Budge	17,883	7,840	25,723	1,878	50	149	...	...	32	...	...
Total for 24-Parganas District		397,949	231,938	629,887	41,784	2,100	2,710	...	223	2,628	...	1,987
NADIA DISTRICT.												
58	Krishnagar S.	11,377	10,932	22,309	1,195	310	194	...	60	61	...	...
59	Santipur	11,342	13,455	24,792	1,191	170	141	...	...	54	...	57
60	Ranaghat	5,279	4,373	9,652	554	81	...	...	...	46	...	101
61	Nabadwip	7,291	8,293	15,584	765	16	42	...	...	...	...	132
62	Kushtia	4,677	3,172	7,849	491	...	124	...	...	15	...	78
63	Kumarkhali	1,931	1,836	3,767	203	49	145	...	...	33	...	...
64	Meherpur	2,724	2,674	5,398	286	43	...	...	...	46	...	103
65	Birnagar	1,185	1,120	2,305	124	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
66	Chakdaha	2,769	2,447	5,216	291	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Nadia District		48,575	48,297	96,872	5,100	774	696	...	60	255	...	471
MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.												
67	Berhampur	14,719	11,951	26,670	1,545	336	...	64	...	87	...	158
68	Murshidabad	5,401	5,268	10,669	567	91	98	...	...	92	...	26
69	Azimganj	5,876	5,355	11,231	616	56	10	...	...	22	...	21
70	Jangipur	5,167	5,572	10,739	543	61	79	...	76	21	...	...
71	Kandi	5,903	5,848	11,751	621	95	93	...	...	18	...	179
72	Dhulian	4,091	4,344	8,435	429	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Murshidabad District		41,157	38,374	79,531	4,321	671	360	64	76	240	...	384
JESSORE DISTRICT.												
73	Jessore	6,410	3,729	10,139	673	122	93	...	...	82	...	106
74	Kotechandpur	4,092	3,453	7,545	430	70	...	...	...	84	...	...
75	Moheshpur	1,799	1,812	3,611	189	43	...	...	...	40	...	...
Total for Jessore District		12,301	8,994	21,295	1,292	235	93	...	...	206	...	106
KHULNA DISTRICT.												
76	Khulna	10,235	5,814	16,049	1,075	132	57	...	...	111	...	139
77	Satkhira	5,948	4,751	10,699	582	43	...	35	...	52	...	66
78	Debbhatta	2,823	2,745	5,570	297	53	102	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Khulna District		18,608	13,310	31,918	1,954	228	159	35	...	163	...	205
Total for Presidency Division		518,590	310,913	829,503	54,451	4,008	4,018	99	359	3,492	...	3,153
DACCA DIVISION.												
DACCA DISTRICT.												
79	Dacca	67,333	52,117	119,450	7,070	1,105	424	26	91	557	...	322
80	Naryanganj	19,442	11,180	30,622	2,041	81	428	...	...	130	...	142
Total for Dacca District		86,775	63,297	150,072	9,111	1,186	852	26	91	687	...	464
MYMENSINGH DISTRICT.												
81	Mymensingh	16,597	8,690	25,287	1,743	656	...	...	68	22	...	119
82	Muktagachha	3,897	2,873	6,770	404	124	54	...	...	...	...	56
83	Jamalpur	12,666	10,547	23,213	1,320	124	...	...	21	...	...	...
84	Sherpur	7,768	8,045	15,813	1,095	168	79	...	...	63	...	...
85	Kishoreganj	10,600	8,918	19,518	1,114	140	78	...	...	...	...	...
86	Bazitpur	5,946	5,222	11,168	624	36	46	...	60	40	...	...
87	Netrakona	5,295	3,592	8,887	556	164	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Tangail	7,549	6,763	14,312	792	138	43	...	...	86	...	...
Total for Mymensingh District		72,211	54,850	127,061	7,582	1,570	500	...	149	211	...	333

J--continued.

Scheme can be met from Present Local Income—continued.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS ONWARDS.)		PRESENT ANNUAL INCOME OF LOWER AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS. (THE DATES VARY FROM 1920 ONWARDS.)											
Lower Primary.	Total.	Government grants to Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools and Maktabas but excluding special maktab grants.	Municipal grants to Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools and Maktabas.	FEES IN LOWER AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.									
				High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Madrasa.	Maktab.	Tol.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
51	244	1	216	.....	1,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	1,476	
173	862	168	838	1,740	1,800	.....	.....	216	.....	1,236	432	5,224	
158	217	90	96	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	466	
293	950	1,599	462	1,539	240	.....	144	312	.....	636	480	3,351	
374	592	336	266	962	540	.....	.....	92	.....	38	606	2,389	
82	377	206	110	1,171	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	661	133	2,032	
243	474	104	956	666	900	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	564	2,190	
5,468	15,106	9,759	18,379	23,109	20,458	.....	288	3,421	.....	8,097	11,783	67,156	
215	840	306	488	4,181	889	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	414	5,524	
492	914	525	602	240	808	.....	.....	19	.....	231	1,007	2,895	
101	329	268	222	2,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	521	3,299	
118	308	372	288	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	264	948	
22	239	360	221	1,068	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	60	1,326	
...	237	24	30	819	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,579	
33	227	396	174	672	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	228	24	236	
...	50	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	
98	201	156	166	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	469	
1,079	3,335	2,517	2,191	8,786	3,897	.....	40	31	.....	1,283	2,482	16,519	
318	943	264	663	3,655	.....	264	.....	190	.....	318	960	5,357	
72	379	348	250	.....	564	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	60	696	
250	439	180	24	684	684	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	2,148	
224	461	270	192	850	600	.....	149	.....	.....	240	771	2,370	
160	545	564	333	984	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1,532	
237	269	300	120	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	1,008	
1,261	3,056	1,926	1,842	6,581	1,906	264	149	262	.....	558	3,421	13,141	
121	524	1,839	352	1,644	672	.....	.....	84	.....	280	312	2,992	
222	376	258	248	924	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	314	1,351	
44	127	86	108	516	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	96	630	
387	1,027	2,183	708	3,084	672	.....	.....	215	.....	280	722	4,973	
123	562	948	456	1,675	412	.....	.....	60	.....	588	153	2,888	
125	321	366	228	420	.....	147	.....	30	.....	88	180	816	
125	280	108	66	501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	699	
373	1,163	1,422	760	2,596	412	147	.....	90	.....	676	481	4,402	
8,558	23,687	17,807	23,870	44,156	27,345	411	477	4,019	.....	10,694	18,889	1,06,191	
1,765	4,290	1,272	2,664	20,316	2,268	228	560	684	.....	1,272	4,212	29,640	
96	877	288	688	1,476	4,920	.....	.....	288	.....	228	252	7,164	
1,861	5,167	1,560	3,252	21,792	7,188	228	660	972	.....	1,500	4,464	36,804	
79	944	384	528	10,860	.....	.....	415	50	.....	455	210	11,990	
168	369	456	258	1,945	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	390	2,664	
191	501	72	360	2,124	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	300	4,948	
220	474	345	224	3,788	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	876	3,799	
208	466	342	162	1,908	792	.....	.....	96	.....	204	395	3,883	
80	262	873	318	1,143	1,354	.....	591	.....	.....	18	252	1,231	
127	442	1,121	369	963	254	.....	.....	84	.....	225	222	3,349	
1,073	3,636	3,598	2,229	25,295	3,532	.....	1,106	250	.....	1,233	2,545	34,081	

APPENDIX

Showing how Municipal Commitments under the New

PRESENT ANNUAL INCOME OF LOWER AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS. (THE DATES VARY FROM 1920 ONWARDS.)												
Serial numbers.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS IN LOWER AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS.									Local Income, Total of columns 17, 26 and 35.	Total of columns 22, 24 and 25. Fees in Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools and Madrassas.
		High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Madrassa.	Maktab.	Tot.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.		
1	—	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION— concl'd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	24-PARGANAS DISTRICT— concl'd.											
51	Kanchrapara ... ..	...	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	960	2,652	120
52	Bhatpara ... ..	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	6,362	1,884
53	Gobardanga ... ..	...	60	...	...	...	...	120	...	60	612	276
54	Basirhat ... ..	...	72	...	168	...	...	156	288	684	4,497	1,428
55	Baduria	422	116	...	...	...	...	24	...	562	3,066	736
56	Taki	82	...	...	...	30	...	...	50	162	2,304	861
57	Budge Budge ... ..	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	4	304	3,450	624
	Total for 24-Parganas District	2,655	3,534	...	168	690	...	1,076	718	8,843	94,378	23,301
	NADIA DISTRICT.											
58	Krishnagar	472	185	...	468	...	...	...	264	1,389	7,401	414
59	Santipur ... ..	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	17	204	3,111	1,267
60	Ranaghat	90	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	90	3,521	781
61	Nabailwip	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	1,032	564
62	Kushtia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	...	504	2,057	324
63	Kumarkhali ... ..	...	...	...	...	30	...	504	...	30	1,639	...
64	Meherpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	1,129	264
65	Birnagar ... ..	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	252	...
66	Chakdaha	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	620	192
	Total for Nadia District	641	421	...	468	30	...	1,091	301	2,952	21,662	3,796
	MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.											
67	Berhampur	1,321	...	252	...	24	...	564	...	2,161	8,211	1,468
68	Murshidabad	24	480	...	...	184	...	23	132	843	1,789	132
69	Azimganj	144	600	...	...	...	...	240	...	984	3,416	780
70	Jangipur ... ..	...	...	...	576	18	...	...	12	606	3,168	771
71	Kandi ... ..	...	568	...	...	...	...	48	...	616	2,481	490
72	Dhullai	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	418	1,546	600
	Total for Murshidabad District	1,723	1,648	252	676	226	...	875	328	5,628	20,611	4,241
	JESSORE DISTRICT.											
73	Jessore ... ..	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	47	59	3,344	676
74	Kotechandpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,658	437
75	Moheshpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	114
	Total for Jessore District	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	47	59	5,740	1,217
	KHULNA DISTRICT.											
76	Khulna ... ..	...	866	...	...	...	...	...	180	1,046	4,390	601
77	Satkhira	24	...	48	...	...	...	...	40	112	1,155	248
78	Debhatta	687	768	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,479	2,244	198
	Total for Khulna District	711	1,634	48	...	...	...	...	244	2,637	7,789	1,247
	Total for Presidency Division	5,730	7,237	300	1,212	958	...	3,044	1,638	20,119	1,50,180	36,802
	DACCA DIVISION.											
	DACCA DISTRICT.											
79	Dacca	108	2,508	...	264	228	...	...	216	3,324	35,638	6,168
80	Narayanganj ... ..	...	216	...	...	48	...	...	...	264	8,016	768
	Total for Dacca District	108	2,724	...	264	276	...	...	216	3,588	43,644	6,936
	MYMENSINGH DISTRICT.											
81	Mymensingh	868	...	...	720	...	...	58	...	1,646	14,164	715
82	Muktageshha ... ..	...	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	2,785	...
83	Jamalpur ... ..	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200	3,122	540
84	Sherpur	486	156	...	...	160	...	...	...	802	6,110	320
85	Kishoreganj ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	3,999	1,059
86	Bazilpur	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4,062	695
87	Netrakona	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	1,657	268
88	Tangail	1,335	61	...	...	...	...	96	43	1,634	5,342	531
	Total for Mymensingh District	2,614	745	...	920	244	...	154	54	4,931	41,241	4,128

J--continued.

Scheme can be met from Present Local Income--continued.

Total of columns 31, 33 and 34. Contributions to Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools and Matula.	Total of columns 17, 37 and 38. Local Income of Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools and Matula.	Half share of ordinary recurring cost of the proposed scheme.	Number of children to be accommodated.	Superficial area including walls and verandahs required at 10 square feet per boy.	Total cost of pucca buildings at Rs. 5 per square foot as in column 42.	Cost of sites.	Total cost of pucca buildings and sites (columns 43 and 44).	Interest and sinking funds for 25 years on a loan for the amounts in column 45 at 8½ per cent.	Half of column 46, i.e. local (or Government) commitments on account of loan.	Total of columns 43 and 47 i.e. total local (or Government) commitments for recurring expenditure.
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	336	1,148	250	2,500	12,500	...	12,500	1,063	532	1,980
120	2,832	4,036	900	9,000	45,000	6,400	51,400	4,378	2,189	6,226
...	372	1,060	200	2,000	10,000	200	10,200	867	433	1,493
444	2,334	3,698	810	8,100	40,500	300	40,700	3,460	1,730	5,428
34	1,026	3,180	630	6,300	31,500	350	31,850	2,706	1,353	4,533
80	1,061	1,515	330	3,300	16,500	350	16,850	1,432	716	2,231
4	1,584	3,660	800	8,000	40,000	4,600	44,600	3,791	1,896	5,556
2,486	44,166	96,902	17,980	179,600	8,98,000	3,51,250	12,49,250	1,06,187	53,095	1,49,997
...
264	1,166	3,360	800	8,000	40,000	4,300	44,300	3,817	1,908	5,268
52	1,911	4,178	750	7,500	37,500	1,850	39,350	3,353	1,677	5,865
...	1,003	1,365	330	3,300	16,500	2,100	18,600	1,581	791	2,159
532	1,404	1,268	350	3,500	17,500	5,400	22,900	1,946	973	2,241
504	1,049	1,524	330	3,300	16,500	4,900	20,500	1,743	872	2,396
30	60	803	250	2,500	12,500	400	12,900	1,097	549	1,352
19	467	832	215	2,150	10,750	100	10,850	922	461	1,293
...	...	585	130	1,300	6,500	...	6,500	553	276	861
1	359	952	210	2,100	10,500	150	10,650	905	452	1,404
1,422	7,409	14,867	3,568	35,650	1,68,250	19,000	1,87,250	15,917	7,959	23,826
...
588	2,719	3,885	900	9,000	45,000	6,500	51,500	4,378	2,189	6,074
539	721	2,018	480	4,800	24,000	1,000	24,100	2,049	1,025	3,043
240	1,304	1,920	400	4,000	20,000	2,000	22,000	1,870	935	2,855
30	993	1,979	460	4,600	23,000	700	23,700	2,015	1,008	2,967
45	871	2,475	530	5,300	26,500	...	26,500	2,253	1,126	3,601
184	904	1,365	330	3,300	16,500	200	16,700	1,420	710	2,075
1,429	7,512	13,642	3,100	31,000	1,55,000	3,500	1,64,500	13,985	6,993	20,635
...
...	1,028	2,970	600	6,000	30,000	300	30,300	2,576	1,288	4,258
59	734	1,883	350	3,500	17,500	200	17,700	1,504	752	2,635
...	222	615	130	1,300	6,500	.....	6,500	552	276	891
50	1,994	5,468	1,080	10,800	54,000	500	54,500	4,632	2,316	7,784
...
180	1,437	3,000	600	6,000	30,000	3,100	33,100	2,814	1,407	4,407
40	546	2,273	530	5,300	26,500	.....	26,500	2,258	1,129	3,402
21	285	1,478	370	3,700	18,500	...	18,500	1,572	786	2,364
244	2,241	6,751	1,500	15,000	75,000	3,100	78,100	6,644	3,322	10,073
5,640	63,312	1,37,630	27,205	270,000	13,50,250	3,83,350	17,33,600	1,47,365	73,685	2,11,315
...
444	9,275	22,000	3,200	32,000	1,60,000	30,000	1,90,000	16,150	8,075	30,075
48	1,404	4,433	950	9,500	47,500	7,300	54,800	4,658	2,329	6,762
492	10,680	26,433	4,150	41,500	2,07,500	37,300	2,44,800	20,808	10,404	36,837
...
58	1,301	4,528	1,050	10,500	52,500	1,000	56,500	4,802	2,401	6,939
...	...	1,245	300	3,000	15,000	500	15,500	1,218	659	1,904
...	798	3,173	650	6,500	32,500	500	33,000	2,805	1,403	4,576
160	840	2,250	460	4,600	23,000	300	23,300	1,980	990	3,240
6	1,299	2,130	430	4,300	21,500	.....	21,500	1,828	914	3,044
...	857	2,238	450	4,500	22,500	200	22,700	1,930	965	3,193
...	586	1,418	280	2,800	14,000	500	14,500	1,238	619	2,037
228	1,128	2,040	430	4,300	21,500	600	22,100	1,878	939	2,979
452	6,809	19,022	4,050	40,500	2,02,500	6,600	2,09,100	17,779	8,890	27,912

APPENDIX

Showing how Municipal Commitments under the New

Serial number.	Name of Municipality.	POPULATION FROM CENSUS, 1921.			Number of boys of Primary School age 4-14 per cent. on column 3.	NUMBER OF BOYS IN LOWER AND UPPER PRIMARY CLASSES OF AND DEPARTMENTS. (THE DATES VARY FROM 1920)						
		Male.	Female.	Total.		High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Madrasa.	Maktabs.	Tot.	Upper Primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	DAKKA DIVISION—concd.											
	FARIDPUR DISTRICT.											
89	Faridpur	8,772	5,731	14,503	921	111	283	...	...	30	...	41
90	Madaripur	14,309	10,988	25,297	1,502	74	104	...	29	92	...	33
	Total for Faridpur District ..	23,081	16,719	39,800	2,423	185	427	...	29	122	...	74
	BAKARGANJ DISTRICT.											
91	Barisal	17,584	9,160	26,744	1,847	224	28	...	70	24	...	98
92	Nalchiti	1,238	620	1,858	129	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
93	Jhalakati	4,653	1,302	5,955	489	67	...	...	...	...	...	88
94	Perojpur	7,515	6,326	13,841	789	27	163	...	...	88	...	40
95	Patuakhali	4,358	2,626	6,984	457	66	...	...	...	46	...	81
	Total for Bakarganj District ..	35,348	20,034	55,382	3,711	384	246	...	70	158	...	307
	Total for Dacca Division ...	2,17,415	1,54,980	3,72,395	25,827	3,325	1,835	26	339	1,178	...	1,178
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.											
	CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.											
96	Chittagong	24,117	11,913	36,030	2,532	391	85	...	120	640	...	143
97	Cox's Bazar	2,361	2,271	4,632	248	...	72	...	...	21	...	...
	Total for Chittagong District...	26,478	14,184	40,662	2,780	391	157	...	120	661	...	143
	TIPPERA DISTRICT.											
98	Comilla	15,533	10,381	25,914	1,630	190	242	...	49	33	...	220
99	Brahmanbaria	15,267	11,147	26,414	1,399	116	330	...	60	81	...	...
100	Chandpur	10,636	4,482	15,118	1,117	236	149	...	44	...	...	144
	Total for Tippera District ...	38,536	26,010	64,546	4,046	542	721	...	153	114	...	364
101	NOAKHALI	4,676	2,839	7,515	511	102	127	...	35	64	...	64
	Total for Chittagong Division...	69,890	43,033	1,12,923	7,337	1,035	1,005	...	308	829	...	571
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.											
	RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.											
102	Rampur Bonlia	13,831	10,767	24,598	1,453	256	77	...	86	25	...	17
103	Natore	4,418	3,622	8,040	463	68	91	...	...	...	...	88
	Total for Rajshahi District ...	18,249	14,389	32,638	1,916	324	168	...	86	25	...	105
104	DINAJPUR	10,973	7,052	18,025	1,152	125	222	...	55	...	...	18
105	JALPAIGURI	8,965	5,555	14,520	941	129	53	...	...	...	...	22
106	RANGPUR	12,069	7,017	19,076	1,266	86	291	...	80	...	...	...
	BOGRA DISTRICT.											
107	Bogra	7,257	5,065	12,322	762	...	18	...	25	25	...	191
108	Sherpur	2,115	1,869	3,984	222	10	...	...	33	...	...	38
	Total for Bogra District ...	9,372	6,934	16,306	984	10	18	...	58	25	...	229
	PABNA DISTRICT.											
109	Pabna	10,352	8,991	19,343	1,086	302	115	...	67	39	...	32
110	Seraiganj	13,736	11,762	25,498	1,445	122	178	...	38	21	...	36
	Total for Pabna District ...	24,108	20,753	44,861	2,531	424	293	...	105	60	...	68
	MALDA DISTRICT.											
111	English Bazar	7,969	6,188	14,057	827	63	...	...	60	119	...	12
112	Old Malda	1,676	1,469	3,145	175	...	78	...	...	...	...	38
113	Nawabganj	6,081	6,552	12,633	639	30	110	...	...	167	...	...
	Total for Malda District ...	15,626	14,209	29,835	1,641	102	186	...	60	236	...	50
114	Darjeeling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	Kurseong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Rajshahi Division ...	99,352	75,909	1,75,261	10,431	1,203	1,231	...	444	346	...	492
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.	1,284,000	8,65,531	21,49,531	(a) 1,34,813	13,792	11,515	190	1,630	8,178	...	7,533

(a) The total of column 6 is not exactly 10½ per cent. on the total of column 3, because fractions have been avoided in taking the figures for individual municipalities.